

Iran sanctions order changed after MPs' revolt

The Government last night called off its sudden
invasion that the trade embargo on Iran would be
reactive. Mrs Thatcher convened a special
meeting of ministers at Downing Street within
hours of a threatened Conservative revolt and
furious MPs on both sides of the House of
Commons had forced a debate on sanctions
and emergency procedures.

Earlier contracts to be exempted

George Clark
Political Correspondent
Mrs Thatcher
called a special
meeting of minis-
ters last night to
discuss the threat
of a Conservative
revolt and within
hours of the threat
of a threatened
revolt, applying to
all contracts com-
pleted since Sep-
tember 4, 1979, the proposed
sanctions were called off.

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Israel dumps Arabs in abandoned camps

From Christopher Walker
Jericho, May 19

For the first time since
occupying the West Bank, the
Israeli authorities have em-
barked on a policy of banishing
Arab families to dilapidated
mudhuts in abandoned refugee
camps which have no sanitation,
electricity, or running
water and are infested with
wild dogs, scorpions and mos-
quitoes.

In the past few days two
families have been subjected to
this punishment because one
man from each family was sus-
pected of attacking an Israeli
vehicle. With all their pos-
sessions, the Arabs were dumped
by Israeli lorries in eerie,
deserted camps at either end
of Jericho which have been
abandoned since 1967.

Originally intended to house
40,000 Palestinians, the camps
are now an eyesore containing
only a few hundred Beduin
living from hand to mouth.
Filth has collected in the
crumbling, roofless huts, and
they are regarded as a serious
health hazard by the United
Nations relief agency which has
long abandoned their upkeep.

Although situated close to a
main road few visitors ever
stray up the narrow, potholed
tracks which straggle through
rows of empty buildings.
The general atmosphere of
desolation and decay is
worsened by the oppressive
climate of the desert where
temperatures regularly climb
over 100°F.

The exiled families include a
number of women and children,
and those who worked have lost
their jobs as a result of the
banishment, which the Israelis
have said will be permanent.
The Arabs have been told to
take their identity cards to the
military governor and have
their original addresses in
Nablus and Bethlehem altered to
Jericho.

Internal exile is the most con-
troversial part of officially ap-
proved measures designed to
quell the recent surge of in-
famous violence.
Continued on page 8, col 4

Former KGB agent who defected explains his role in spreading approved version of events Afghanistan invasion surprised some Soviet officials

Ilya Dzhirkvelov, a former
KGB officer and Tass corre-
spondent, defected to Britain
last month. He has been inter-
viewed exclusively by The
Times. His disclosures about
life in the KGB, Tass, how
Soviet overseas officials are
organized, Soviet attitudes to
the Third World and specific
policies in East Africa, will
appear in a series of articles in
The Times this week and next.
In this first article he recounts
how officials within the Soviet
machine have reacted to the
Afghanistan invasion and the
Olympic boycott.

The Soviet invasion of
Afghanistan surprised and di-
mayed many middle-ranking
Soviet officials, some of whom
privately welcomed President
Carter's call for a boycott of
the Olympic Games in the hope
that it might make the Krem-
lin think again.
This emerges from an exclu-
sive interview given to The
Times by Ilya Dzhirkvelov, a
former KGB officer and Tass
correspondent who defected to
Britain at the beginning of
April this year.
Most recently Mr Dzhirkve-
lov held the post of information

officer at the World Health
Organization in Geneva. But he
was also in charge of the
Soviet propaganda effort in all
the Geneva international organi-
sations, and after the inva-
sion of Afghanistan, had the
dual task of spreading the
Soviet version of events among
his Western colleagues, and
relaying their reactions to
Moscow.
In the version laid down by
Moscow for dissemination
abroad, the invasion was dic-
tated by the Soviet desire for
peace and by the need to
defend the interests of social-

ism against foreign—mainly
American—interference.
Approval of this line how-
ever was "hard to find" among
Western officials in Geneva,
and Mr Dzhirkvelov and his
colleagues were not for the
first time—placed in the
position of having to tell the
Kremlin what it wanted to hear
rather than the true state of
affairs.
Their task was made doubly
difficult by the fact that they
themselves did not believe the
official explanation they were
required to impress on the
West.

Not having been given warn-
ing in advance of the invasion,
Soviet officials abroad were
taken aback. "When we dis-
cussed Afghanistan among our-
selves," Mr Dzhirkvelov told
The Times, "we simply could
not understand why the leader-
ship (in the Kremlin) had felt
it necessary to take such a
senseless and irrational step.
We thought it was complete
madness."
Mr Dzhirkvelov himself, who
was for many years a Soviet
intelligence expert on Iran
Continued on page 8, col 5



A Florida National Guardsman ready to shoot as he protects firemen during the Miami race riots.
In two days the turmoil has claimed 15 lives. Report, page 8.

Government agrees to 31.4% pay award for doctors and dentists

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent
Britain's 100,000 doctors and
dentists have been recom-
mended pay increases of 31.4
per cent. Nursing organizations
whose members have been told
they must accept 14 per cent,
have protested vigorously.

The Prime Minister said in
Parliament yesterday that the
Government will accept the
recommendations made by the
Review Body on Doctors' and
Dentists' Remuneration and
published yesterday.

The award is in two parts:
10.7 per cent is the last instal-
ment of their 1978 settlement
which was staged in two
years because of the pay freeze
prevailing in 1978, and 18.7
per cent is compensation for infla-
tion since April last year. The
first part is added to the wages
bill before the second part is
calculated, making a total of
31.4 per cent.

The award gives general
practitioners' rates of about
£4,000 a year, taking them from
£12,327 to £16,290. Hospital
consultants on the top grade
will receive £19,870 instead of
£15,279; and dentists will
receive £14,675 instead of
£11,128.

The pay review body says in
its report that the last Govern-
ment's pay freeze seriously
affected the position of doctors
and dentists, and that it was
a proper recognition of their
value to the community and
within the general pecking
order.

It says implementation of its
recommendations "will bring
their earnings to what we be-
lieve to be the proper relation-
ship with those of other profes-
sions and comparable groups
outside the National Health
Service at April 1, 1980".
Dr John Hargrave, secretary of
the British Medical Association,
welcomed the report.
He said: "The increases re-



commended in this report and
accepted by the Prime Minister
will do no more and no less than
honour the undertaking given
by Mr Callaghan two years ago
that the pay of doctors and
dentists working in the National
Health Service would be
brought fully up to date by
April 1, 1980.

"After the 10 per cent
deficit has been corrected, this
award represents an increase of
18.5 per cent, which is within
the range of settlements and
less than the current rate of
inflation."

The total cost of the increase
is expected to be £312.5 million
for the 10.7 per cent increase
and £206m for the extra 18.7
per cent.

The Department of Health
and Social Security said that
the cash limit of 14 per cent
was expected to be adequate to
cover the award, especially
when allowance is made for
savings through greater effi-
ciency in the health service."

It added that the 10.7 per
cent catch-up payment had
been allowed for in fixing the
health service budget before the
14 per cent cash limit was
added. General practitioners'
pay was not affected by cash
limits.

The BMA calculated that the
amount allowed for in the
health service budget for hos-
pital doctors' salaries was 5 per
cent, or a total of £20m, short
of the review body's recommen-
dation.

The Government's "double
standard" was criticized by the
Royal College of Nursing, which
represents 150,000 nurses.
Miss Catherine Hall, general
secretary of the Royal College,
said that the nurses were
furious. "I do not object to
the doctors getting more than
18 per cent. What I object to
is that the nurses have not got
at least as much or more."

"What is so infuriating is
that it is always the doctors
who get away with exceptional
increases and the nurses who
are held in a straitjacket."

A spokesman for the Con-
federation of Health Service
Employees, which represents
130,000 nurses, said that the
settlement took the ground
away from under the Govern-
ment. It could no longer say
that the nurses would have to
stay inside the cash limit of
14 per cent unless it was pre-
pared to discriminate.

Industry cuts indicate severe UK recession

By Our Economic Staff
Industry began to cut back
production in the first three
months of this year and now
into recession, according to
official figures released
yesterday. These confirm the
evidence from recent unem-
ployment figures that Britain
is sliding into what is expected
to be a severe recession.
Today's official unemployment
total is likely to be a postwar
record high.

It appears that industry, par-
ticularly in the manufacturing
sector, started to reduce its
output at the beginning of this
year, although the picture is
distorted by the steel strike.
Officials believe that even
after allowing for the steel
strike, the underlying level of
industrial output dropped in
the first quarter of this year
in all sectors except the North
Sea.

During March total in-
dustrial output fell by 1.2 per
cent and manufacturing produc-
tion dropped by 2.4 per cent.
However, the quarterly fig-
ures give a better guide to the
trend of industrial activity. Yes-

terday's figures are the first
to suggest clearly a fall in in-
dustrial output. From early
1978 to the end of last year,
the underlying level of in-
dustrial production is thought
to have stayed broadly un-
changed.

Almost all economists are
expecting a sharp fall in output
this year, with companies out-
side the oil industry being par-
ticularly hard hit. The Treasury
is forecasting a 2.5 per cent fall
in gross domestic product, and
a 4.5 per cent drop in manu-
facturing output.

For some months the North
Sea sector has been the one
bright spot in the economy, and
it is now the only major area
where output is rising. Produc-
tion in all industries except for
oil and gas fell by 2.7 per cent
in the first three months of
this year. An increase of 3.75
per cent in North Sea produc-
tion in the same period cut the
overall drop in industry's out-
put during the quarter to 2.2
per cent.

Table, page 22

Unions give warning on winter

Two trade union leaders told
the Government yesterday that
wage claims would not be re-
strained this winter, but a hard
year urged cooperation be-
tween the unions and the
Government.

Mr David Bassett, chairman
of the TUC economic commit-
tee, told his General and Munici-
pal Workers' Union confer-
ence that "the Government's
attempts to restrain our efforts
to maintain and increase our
members' real wages is doomed
to failure". His negotiators, he
said, intended to take the fullest
advantage of the current free
market wages climate.

Mr Tom Jackson, a leading
moderate on the TUC general
council, and general secretary
of the Union of Post Office
Workers, told their annual
conference that pay claims
would at least have to cover
the current rate of inflation. He
attacked the Government as
being class ridden and doc-
trinaire, and ruled out any possi-
bility that he would be party
to discussions as long as Mrs
Margaret Thatcher was Prime
Minister.

But Mr Frank Chapple,
general secretary of the
Electrical, Electronic, Tele-
communication and Plumbing
Union, who recently condemned
the TUC's day of action, urged
cooperation between the trade
unions and the Government.

Union leaders needed
urgently to rethink their role,
"to stop wasting the precious
loyalty of union members in
fruitless gestures, where there are
real battles to be won".

In spite of the differences be-
tween the Government and the
unions there was still much
which ought not to divide them.
The union lay with the Govern-
ment, but the unions could be
sure that a one-sided emphasis
towards the Government in industry
would not abolish it.

In one respect, therefore, the
day of action had cleared the
way for an initiative.
Reports, page 2

M Giscard leaves talks 'empty handed'

Warsaw, May 19—President
Giscard d'Estaing of France
left the Polish capital appar-
ently empty handed tonight
after failing to shift the Rus-
sians over their intervention
in Afghanistan during a five-
hour, talk with President
Brezhnev.

The French President said
his meeting with the Soviet
leader had achieved its main
purpose by keeping doors open
to further East-West dialogue.
Answering questions put by
journalists before returning to
Paris, M Giscard d'Estaing
refused to describe his talks as
satisfactory. He noted that
France and the Soviet Union
were still far apart in their
approach to the crisis over
Moscow's military intervention
in Afghanistan.

He spoke of "wide diver-
gences particularly on the issue
of Afghanistan".
The French President, who
left Warsaw after spending 22
hours in the Polish capital, con-
ferred in the morning and
during a working lunch with
Mr Brezhnev.

Britain not consulted: The
British Government was not
aware of the French President's
Warsaw summit talks until late
on Saturday night and Mrs
Margaret Thatcher received a
note from him informing her of
the trip just before he actually
arrived in Poland (our political
correspondent writes).

Mrs Thatcher and Lord Car-
rington were not happy about
the lack of consultation with
the rest of the EEC, but the
attitude was "let us not be too
condemnatory, let us see what
comes out of it".
Giscard prestige, page 8

Granada halt TV show after secrets warning

By a Staff Reporter
Granada Television last night
withdrew its scheduled World
in Action programme at the
request of the Independent
Broadcasting Authority, which
said that it breached the Of-
ficial Secrets Act "in ways which
could be prejudicial to national
security".

The programme was due to
go out on all independent
channels and was withdrawn at
a late stage. It is understood
that it would have featured
allegations about the Hongkong
station of the Government
Communications Headquarters
(GCHQ).

Our terrorists held after death in Naples

Italian police caught four
ists, claiming to be members of
of Brigades, immediately after the
er in Naples of a Christian
erat regional administrator. One
e terrorists was wounded by the
s driver but they all fled in a
abandoned by a public prosecutor.
the police stopped the car, the
ists threw three hand grenades
elled to explode.
Page 8

p tycoon's offer

tavros Niarchos, the Greek ship-
tycoon, has offered to sell back to
h tanker "World Scholar" to
h Shipbuilders in return for the
ed price he paid for the vessel.
offer was made in a letter to
Times
Page 17

uncillors accused

ath Borough Council in London
accused three local council-
ers of unlawfully by gradually increas-
ing the contribution of rates to its
while decreasing that of coun-
cil rents.
Page 7



Killer volcano: Steam and ash rises
60,000ft above Mount St Helens, the
only active volcano in North America,
which has killed at least nine people in
its latest eruption. A further 21 people
were reported missing as mudflows
from the 9,670ft volcano near Spirit
Lake, Washington state, engulfed
vehicles and cabins. Seven of the vic-
tims died in their cars from heat and
fumes. Another photograph, page 9

Civil Service cuts may save £500m

A Commons select committee has been
told that if the Cabinet's objective of
cutting Civil Service manpower to
630,000 by 1984 is met, the costs of
central government will be reduced by
£500m. A senior ministry official said
15,000 posts would go by next April.
Page 4

Oil price dilemma

Oil price rises announced by Libya and
Algeria have posed a problem for the
British National Oil Corporation. North
Sea oil is of a similar quality to North
African crude, but any move by BNOC
to increase its price would hamper
attempts to moderate world oil costs.
Page 17

Steel cuts: Wales TUC says it will fight

the deal arranged last week for job
reductions at Port Talbot plant. 2

Footballers sentenced: Ray Kennedy and Jimmy Case of Liverpool each fined

£150 after brawl in hotel. 4

Berlin: Social Democrat Party congress
opens election campaign. 8

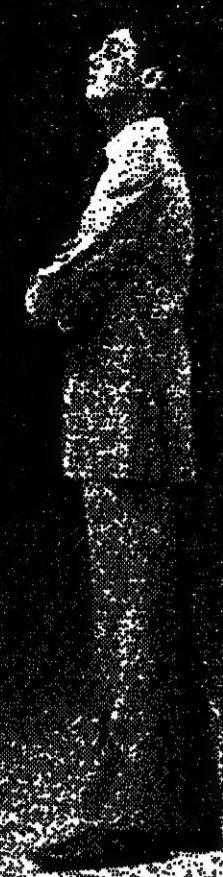
Tokyo: Alcoholism becoming a problem
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of Shelter, and Mr C. E. Tonkin.
Leading articles: Middle East: Doctor's
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Cricket: West Indians' third win over a
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French
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These days, car salesmen offer you the options list the way waiters offer you the à la Carte. Leaving you to choose the fixtures and fittings according to your pocket. A state of affairs which we find lamentable. Hence, the appointments, generally found on the options lists of other cars, are already present in the Royale. For example, automatic transmission is standard. (You can have manual, if you prefer, at no additional cost.) Nor is the car required to embrace a variety of humbler engines.

Is it vulgar to talk about value in a luxury car?

Only one is offered: a 2.8 litre 6-cylinder unit that accelerates the Royale to a top speed of 115mph*. Inside, the furnishings are such that even the most critical of travellers will find little to carp at. The seats are covered in crushed velour with head restraints at the rear as well as the front. You can even adjust the driver's seat for height, as well as for reach and rake. Additionally, the steering wheel can be tilted and the steering is powered. Those interested in the smaller details will find

central locking for the doors, an electronic boot release, a sliding steel sunroof and radio/stereo cassette player. While outside are double-skinned metallic paint, alloy wheels and a headlamp wash/wipe system. In fact, the Royale's specification is so complete that the only option offered is air conditioning. Your Vauxhall dealer will be glad to demonstrate these virtues to you. And you'll find he hasn't the slightest inhibition about extolling the car's remarkable value.

SALOON £10,100, COUPE £10,647. PRICES, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDE CAR TAX & VAT. DELIVERY & NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. *MANUFACTURER'S FIGURES.

HOME NEWS

Move to end Ulster press dispute fails

From Richard Ford Belfast

An attempt to end a dispute that has prevented publication of Northern Ireland's main Protestant newspaper failed yesterday. Members of the National Graphical Association (NGA) refused to take part in exploratory talks unless they were allowed to resume normal working.

The owners of the *News Letter* and the *Sunday News* sent all 400 members of staff a warning that they could not continue to pay wages indefinitely to employees who were not working even though they were not directly involved in the dispute.

Both papers stopped publication three weeks ago during the national disputes between the Newspaper Society and the NGA but have not reappeared since that was settled.

Mr Hugh Young, assistant secretary of the Northern Ireland branch of the NGA, said that the management insists on a new local agreement which would mean a change in shift patterns and consent to operate new technology.

Talks were to have taken place yesterday but after less than thirty minutes the union group left without meeting company officials. The management had offered to pay last week's wages to the 75 NGA men in the hope of starting talks.

The men are prepared to negotiate once they are back to work, but not until then, Mr Young said.

The management of the family firm which owns the papers met yesterday to discuss their next move.

Although the warning letter to all staff was not in the form of a protective notice, many employees fear that they may be laid off.

Franchise strike: A republican prisoner in the Maze high security prison, Mr Martin McEneaney, began a hunger strike yesterday to protest his innocence. Mr McEneaney, from the Ardara area of Belfast, was jailed last March on charges of kidnapping and false imprisonment.

Until yesterday he had been taking part in the H block 'dirty protest'.

Planned cuts in Civil Service numbers should save £500m

By a Staff Reporter

Cuts in civil service manpower announced by the Prime Minister last week will reduce the cost of central government by £500m if the Cabinet meets its target of reducing the service to 630,000 by April 1984, the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service was told yesterday.

Sir John Herbeck, Second Permanent Secretary at the Civil Service Department, told MPs that 15,000 posts would go by the end of the present financial year to offset part of the cost of the 1980 civil service pay settlement. That means that the total number of civil servants, which stood at 705,000 last month, should be down to about 690,000 by next April.

Mr Herbeck warned the committee that the Government's plan to reduce civil service numbers by 102,000 from the 732,000 it inherited on taking office last year "will not be easy to achieve".

He also said that increasing unemployment would require the recruitment of an extra 7,000 officials by the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment. Whitehall would take account of that increase in ensuring that the target of 630,000 was met.

Replying to criticism from Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Sir John said that the Government was committed to the administration of the service rolls on the service rolls off.

Mr John agreed that over-elaborate headquarters staff and diminished public services must be guarded against. Health

and social security, he said, had cut into its headcount staff more deeply than into its local offices which play benefits to the public.

Mr Edward du Cann, Conservative MP for Taunton and chairman of the committee, asked how Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's part-time adviser on eliminating government waste, had found so many areas for savings that had eluded the Civil Service Department in the past. Sir John said there was "no rivalry or hostility" between the department and Sir Derek.

The department had detected a gap in its work which it was about to fill when Sir Derek was appointed. Sir John denied that the department had insufficient powers to impose greater efficiency on other ministries.

Mr J. F. Boyd, principal establishment officer at the Board of Inland Revenue, said the introduction of tax self-assessment for the country's 25 million taxpayers in the PAYE system was "a doubtful proposition" until the board's switch to computers had been completed.

Mr Richard Shepherd, Conservative MP for Aldridge-Brownhills, asked Mr Richard Wilding, a deputy secretary at the Civil Service Department, to release a confidential letter sent to establishment officers on work reduction and manpower savings under the Croham directive on open government. Sir John Herbeck promised to examine that matter.

Flowers at Chelsea strike a new top note

By Our Horticultural Correspondent

The Royal Horticultural Society's Chelsea Flower Show, in the Royal Hospital Grounds, is such a beautiful show that each year exhibitors vie with each other to produce ever more spectacular results, be it exhibits in the three and a half acre Great Marquee or landscaped gardens outside, always with the hope of winning a gold medal.

With modern techniques of forcing and retarding, visitors are given an opportunity of seeing at one time in May an unusually large selection of plants, ranging from daffodils to roses.

This annual show, the most famous of its kind in the world, is traditionally the venue for the introduction of many new plants to the public.

New roses invariably attract considerable attention. Some worthy of note include: 'Regensberg', 'Longleaf', 'Snow Carpet', 'Sue Lawley', 'St Boniface' and 'Australian Gold' from John Mattock of Oxford, who also sells McGredy's roses from New Zealand.

Anna Green, 'Highfield', 'Bardonia', 'Bright Smile', 'Butterfly Wings', 'Fairy Land', 'Pristine', 'Anne Harkness' and 'Pot o' Gold' from R. Harkness, Hitchin, who are now distributors in this country for roses from Dickson of Northern Ireland.

'Sunblaze', 'Paradise', 'Laura', 'Carefree Beauty', 'From Meiland Star Roses, Waltham Cross; 'Popper' from Bees, Chester; 'Red Ace', 'Snowdrop' and 'Southport Jubilee' from Fryer's Nurseries, Knaresborough; 'Sherry Anne', 'Swedish Doll', 'Lover's Meeting' and 'Ruby Wedding' from C. Gregory and Son, Nottingham.

'Blue Parfum' and 'Deep Secret' from Westcotts Roses, Wokingham; and the first time shown really miniature 'Sweet', 'Sugar Ray', 'Surprise', 'Kei', 'Mie', 'Abadaba', 'Green Bubbles' and 'Hot Stuff' from Tony Clemens, King's Lynn. These are the number of new perpetual flowering carnations from Steven Bailey, Sway, including 'Ann Marie', 'Barlo', 'Caribe', 'Esperance' and 'New Arthur', and from Alan Allen, Tisbury, are two new sports of *Dianthus alba*, 'Doris' and 'Doris Elite'.

Blackmore & Langdon, Bristol, have a colourful display of *Delphinium*, including new rubens begonia 'Scarlet O'Hara' and 'Zulu', one pendulous begonia, 'Pink Cascade' and a beautiful 1980 delphinium called 'Carl Topping'.



Miss Jane Gillett, Britain's top secretary, introducing a new rose, Pot o' Gold, at Chelsea Flower Show yesterday.

Three new irises, 'Carry', 'Serena' and 'Miss Banbury', are among more than 100 plants exhibited by Kelways Nurseries, Langport.

On exhibit that makes essential viewing is that on the large 'monument' site; it is staged by Mr L. Maurice Mason, King's Lynn, the first private amateur gardener ever to tackle this large and difficult area.

Mr Mason and his wife have personally collected all the tropical and sub-tropical plants, mainly in the wild, and the whole magnificent display has been staged by his two gardeners who have been with them since boyhood.

The Orchids always attract attention and those staged by Burnham Orchids, Newton Abbot, are magnificent, especially the display of *Phalaenopsis* 'Space Queen', *Cymbidium* *lavinium*

and the very attractive miniature forms.

For the first time there is an exhibit from China by the China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import and Export Corporation, Blackheath.

It consists of 'Pamling' (miniature trees) which, literally translated, means pot scenery. These lovely trees, five to 100 years old, are similar to Japanese bonsai, grown in beautiful pots, but their culture originated hundreds of years earlier.

The show is open today for holders of members' tickets (admission may be obtained by joining the RHS at each entrance), and to the public on Wednesday and Thursday from 8 am to 8.30 pm and on Friday from 8 am to 5 pm. Children under five are not admitted.

Blair Peach was hit twice, witness says

By Nicholas Timmins

Two Asian witnesses yesterday gave their accounts of how Mr Blair Peach was allegedly hit on the head by the police during the demonstration against the National Front in Southsea in April last year.

Mrs Baiwan, 46, broadly confirmed the version given earlier to the inquest on Mr Peach, a teacher from New Zealand, by her son, Parminder. She told Hammersmith

Coroner's Court that she saw a policeman with a shield and a baton hit Mr Peach on the corner of Beachcroft Avenue. Unlike her son, she said that she saw Mr Peach hit twice, once when he was standing and once when he was sitting down.

A different account was given by Mr Yacoub Bhatti, a charge-hand, aged 48, who lives in Orchard Avenue, near the corner where Mr Peach received his fatal injury.

Mr Bhatti said policemen came out of one of the vans in the road and started beating people. He said he saw three policemen surround Mr Peach

and hit him on the head with their truncheons.

The inquest also heard from Mr Jaswant Atwal, Mrs Atwal's husband, into whose house Mr Peach was taken. He said that after Mr Peach had been taken to hospital the injured man's friends returned and told him not to make a statement to the police without a solicitor.

"They said Mr Peach's condition was very serious. They said they might have to sue the police," Mr Atwal said.

When the police refused to make a statement, or let his wife, who does not speak English, make one, he said he was afraid he might be implicated in something, because the police implicated people who had told him that she had seen Mr Peach hit by a policeman.

Early next morning he told the police what his wife had said she had seen, and in the presence of a solicitor, whose services were provided by the Anti-Nazi League.

The inquest continues today.

Footballers fined £150 for assault

Two Liverpool Football Club players were each fined £150 yesterday at Llangollen, North Wales, yesterday, for assaulting two men.

Both players admitted assault, causing actual bodily harm at the Bryn Howell Hotel, near Llangollen, where the Liverpool team were staying on March 2 after beating Everton, their local rivals.

Mr Kennedy admitted assaulting Mr John Lloyd, son of the hotel's proprietor, and Mr Case pleaded guilty to assaulting Mr Albert Lloyd, the proprietor. The police offered no evidence on a charge of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace, and that was dismissed.

Inspector Elwyn Davies said that when the Liverpool team arrived at the hotel most of the players went to bed, but Mr Kennedy and Mr Case remained with Mr Lloyd.

Mr Kennedy said that the third player, named Mr Davies, grabbed the player by the throat and there was a heated argument.

The telephone rang. Mr John Lloyd answered it and returned and asked Mr Kennedy if his name was Alan. Mr Kennedy said his name was Ray, the inspector said, and struck Mr Lloyd in the face with his right fist.

The players retired to their rooms but returned shouting at the Lloyds. Mr Kennedy tried to kick Mr Lloyd and although the third player began to pacify him he struck Mr Lloyd another blow before getting involved in a scuffle with Mr Albert Lloyd.

Mr Kennedy and Mr Case then threw bar chairs at the Lloyds, Mr Kennedy said, and one of them struck Mr John Lloyd.

Both the Lloyds had cuts and bruises and Mr Kennedy had a swelling on his left cheek.

Mr G. A. Ennor, for the players, said that the tension and pressure of the game against Everton, before a capacity crowd of 55,000, should not be underestimated.

"It is well recognized that after tension of that sort, coming to a hotel to relax, perhaps one of the accused drank far more than they were accustomed to," Mr Ennor said.

Scorn in the North for 'Buy British'

From Our Own Correspondent Manchester

Sir Michael Edwards, the chairman of British Leyland, has fallen into a pernicious trap in his "Buy British" campaign, director of the Campaign for the North organization.

"His ludicrous outburst is just the latest example of the psychological prison created by the false idea that Britain is a place Britain is lots of places," Mr Temperton writes in his journal, *Northern Democrat*, from his headquarters at Hebbden Bridge, West Yorkshire.

"Is there really any reason why the motorist in Harrogate or Whitehaven should feel a sort of personal support for the car factories of Cowley, Longbridge, rather than the outposts of the North?"

"Of course not," Harrogate and Whitehaven in the North and Cowley and Longbridge in the Midlands all happen to be inside the arbitrary artificial entity known as 'Britain', but apart from the fact that they receive much the same television programme they have nothing special in common."

On the controversy over the third London airport Mr Temperton says that the alleged need for "could be notified if Manchester airport were allowed to extend its runway to the international standard of 11,000ft."

So long as fire structure and the high standards of discipline are strongly against northern airports, London based governments will go on proposing huge sums of public expenditure on a third London airport.

Hang-glider sets 68-mile record

Mr Peter Hargreave, aged 40, an engineer from Durham, claimed a European hang-gliding record yesterday of 68 miles in four hours, 10 minutes from Kettlewell, North Yorkshire, to St Bees Head, Cumbria.

The world record, established in California, is 95 miles.

The previous European record was 50 miles, established by another Briton, Mr Robert Bailey.

Whitehall brief: Aldermaston snag on staff and safety

Trident deterrent may be toothless

By Peter Hennessy

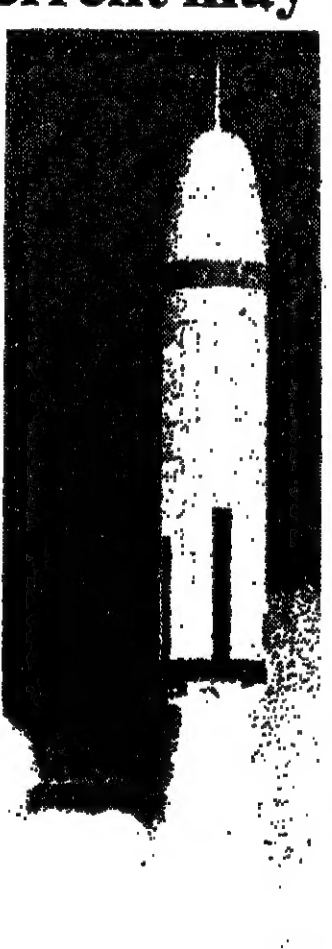
Only the timing needs of President Carter's reelection campaign are delaying the Prime Minister's announcement of a £4,000m-£5,000m spending programme over the next 12 years to replace the Royal Navy's Polaris Submarine Squadron with a fleet of boats fitted with Trident missiles purchased from the United States.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's top secret nuclear deterrent Cabinet committee, which is known from its Cabinet Office classification, has finished its work. Technical talks between the Ministry of Defence and the Pentagon are complete.

The Commons Select Committee on Defence has begun its investigation into the Polaris replacement in the next few weeks. All that is needed for work to begin is a Commons statement from the Prime Minister and the inevitable eruption from Labour's backbenches: or is it?

The Royal Navy's Trident missiles will carry British warheads which are to be manufactured at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, Berkshire. Mrs Thatcher may have President Carter's promise that the missiles will be forthcoming, and she also seems confident of finding the money, but will Aldermaston be able to play its part in providing the "front end", as the men on Whitehall's "holocaust desk" call it?

A confidential report prepared by a Ministry of Defence working party chaired by Sir Charles Henn, under-secretary responsible for civilian specialists, discloses that Aldermaston is 39 per cent short of the health physicists required to ensure the safety of its processes and plant. The establishment needs 44 health physicists and only 18 are in post. The report reflects gloomily on the failure of special civil service Commission competition to find more than a handful of



The Trident missile: Warhead production is in jeopardy.

suitable scientists to fill the gap.

The report also admits that the prospects of finding health physicists in the near future are dismal and that, unless they are forthcoming, existing projects, and, most

significant of all for Trident, future programmes will be jeopardized.

The shortage, it seems, is common to all defence installations needing health physicists. At the end of last year, the Ministry was short of the 110 civilians it needs and six short of the 27 servicemen—but the difficulty is most acute at Aldermaston.

Pay is the general cause of the health physicists gap. Whitehall offers salaries of £100 to £4,000 less than qualified staff can earn in the private sector or on the nuclear side of the electricity generating industry. But a special Aldermaston factor makes staff in general, and not just health physicists, unwilling to work there.

In 1978 Sir Edward Pochin, a leading radiologist, disclosed in a report prepared for the Ministry that some buildings at Aldermaston contained concentrations of plutonium higher than prescribed safety levels. The Ministry undertook immediately to put right the deficiency and the recruitment of more health and safety staff was critical to the solution.

Mr Henn's working party suggests, without much hope, a few remedies to make good the continuing shortage. Mr Kenneth Jones, a deputy chief scientific officer, has been appointed to lead a committee to recruit graduates direct from university for a two year health physics training course. The revival of a scheme for cadet health physicists is being discussed, as is the provision of a special course at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

One of the first tasks of Mr Douglas Miller, clerk to the Select Committee on Defence, is to recruit graduates direct from university for a two year health physics training course. The revival of a scheme for cadet health physicists is being discussed, as is the provision of a special course at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

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Cut in milk price urged to curb imports

From Hugh Clayton Agriculture Correspondent

Periodic cuts in milk prices to fend off imports, which were gestured yesterday by Mr John Travers Clarke, president of the Dairy Trade Federation. The price of bottled plants would have to be reduced in summer to keep the season's demand for rapid growth had increased output on the Continent.

"That is when people in Europe have milk to spare," Mr Travers Clarke said at the annual conference of the federation in Bourne, Lincolnshire. "The important thing is to get this agreed so that people there are not investing in plants thinking there is a pot of gold here."

He did not think British hygiene rules would give permanent protection against milk imports, but believed that unrestricted imports would threaten the survival of the British system of doorstep delivery.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said that the Government had agreed to a check on imports under the EEC Commission for reasons why Britain was using hygiene rules to obstruct free international trading in milk.

Until there is a proper European regulation we have a right to keep imports out," Mr Walker said. "When I last looked at it you could

deliver their milk to the shop here at a penny a pint cheaper than British milk could be delivered fresh on the doorstep."

Mr Walker believed that the Commission would accept British rules. "They will see the sense of it and will say, 'good heavens, we have been making a mistake all the time'."

Mr Walker said that cost increases at all stages of milk production were severe after a year in which prices of bottled plants had risen by 21 per cent.

"Farmers see surpluses of dairy produce on the Continent, and that gives them a fear of the future," he added.

Ending planning controls 'could be disastrous'

By Christopher Warriner Local Government Correspondent

Villages and small towns could face disastrous changes in style and appearance if planning control over development is relaxed as the Government proposes, the National Association of Local Councils said yesterday.

A central report, representing 8,600 parish, town and community councils in England and Wales, said that without controls a house owner could add living rooms either side by side or on top of each other.

"The result might be substantial changes in ordinary streets, especially as there would be no planning control

over aspects of design or choice of materials."

The association said proposals for industrial buildings were similarly dangerous.

Although appreciating the need to keep a check on administration costs and government interference to a minimum, the association opposes strongly any proposed relaxation of planning control because it believes that it is vital that villages and small towns should be protected by the scrutiny of the planning system.

Planning control meant that many bad proposals were never put up, because it was obvious to the prospective applicant that he would never "get away with it."

Social workers escape blame for battering

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

Most people do not blame social workers for child battering tragedies, according to a survey published today in *Social Work Today*.

People questioned in the Midlands after a highly publicized case blamed the parents for battering the child, not the social workers.

Only one in 10 of 341 people questioned attached some blame to social workers, but most of those qualified their response.

Some pointed out that social workers could not be at the homes of children at risk all the time, while others were more ready to blame the parents "when they know it is going on but they do not move the kid."

Mr Nathan Goldberg, editor of *Social Work Today*, journal of the British Association of Social Workers, says in an editorial that the lack of adverse response from the public contrasts with the "hysterical

scapegoating" of social workers in some sections of the press.

Nevertheless, the survey found that most people had little idea of what social workers' work consists of, some time confusing them with home helps. But almost two thirds thought social workers were necessary.

Only 3 per cent thought social workers were unnecessary, while more than 30 per cent thought they did a "good job".

Colorado beetles discovered in mine areas

More Colorado beetles, which can destroy potato crops, have been discovered by green-grocers.

The Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday that the thumb-nail-sized, black and yellow striped beetles had been discovered throughout England. They came in a consignment of spinach from Italy sent to a distribution centre at Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Unless all the beetles are found soon they will breed in the hot, dry conditions and ruin potato crops by eating the foliage.

The Ministry said beetles had been found in Highgate, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Peterborough, Margate, Frome, Derby, Bradford and Sheffield.

Last night, 11 more Colorado beetles were found, this time at the Victoria market in Nottingham.

Quilts withdrawn

All hospitals in Northamptonshire have withdrawn quilts and other fire-risk bedding until the area health authority has considered a fire brigade report on the St Cristin mental hospital blaze at Duston, in which six elderly women patients died.

40 day-care centres closed by council workers' strike

By Our Social Services Correspondent

About 40 day-care centres for children, the mentally and physically handicapped, and the mentally ill were closed yesterday by a strike of social services staff in the London borough of Camden.

Mr John Mann, convenor of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, said the strike was over a regrading dispute that had lasted for more than 18 months.

Camden Council said last night that they would not negotiate while staff were on strike. They had asked Nalgo representatives for exemptions

to allow centres for confused elderly people, young disabled people, and children at risk to remain open, but no agreement had been reached.

Mr Mann said that about 300 day-care staff were on strike and they had been joined yesterday by about 100 social services staff. Limited industrial action had begun some weeks previously with a ban on new admissions to day-care centres after a ballot had overwhelmingly endorsed it.

The only day-care centres not affected by the strike are old people's lunch clubs, which are staffed by members of the National Union of Public Employees.

Ringo Starr in car crash

Ringo Starr, the former Beatles drummer, aged 39, escaped when a Mercedes car he was driving skidded and crashed as it approached the Robin Hood roundabout at Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, early yesterday.

With him was Barbara Bach, aged 33, the film actress. Both were treated for minor injuries at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton.

Spinster's killer gets 'life'

Michael Ronald Drew, aged 24, unemployed, who murdered a spinster, aged 78, by stamping on her head after she disarmed him when he broke into her home, was jailed for life at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Drew, of Park Place, Treherbert, Mid Glamorgan, pleaded guilty to murdering Miss Wilfen Davies last December.

Paradise regained on the heavenly waters of Lough Erne

A member of the once famous Lough Erne fishing community, who achieved fame by pronouncing that a tourist visiting Northern Ireland was about as likely to be knocked down by a camel in Royal Avenue, Belfast, as to be injured in the troubles.

A competitor to the now world-famous Benson and Hedges Fishing Festival on the waters of Lough Erne was heard to mutter at the weekend that the most serious threat to its continued good health, and even to its survival, was the Metropolitan police sergeant, seemed to arise from the level of the hospitality in such spots as Kesh, Kellyville and Bellanaleck, where the behaviour patterns of fish tend to be of much more interest than those of politicians or terrorists.

"The Benson" as it is now known in the course fishing world, after five years of extraordinary catches and even more extraordinary stories, has been related in angling clubs back home in England, has also become a best seller for the Ulster tourist industry, which is making a steady recovery from the halving of its busi-

ness in the worst years of the troubles between 1969 and 1972.

Three hundred of Britain's leading "matchmen" are this week filtering their way back to the realities of English canal banks, from the Nirvana which exists on stretches of the Erne waterway, bearing names like Broadmeadow, Castle Island, Cornagrade, Cleenish and Corrigan.

Another four hundred wanted to come, but places had to be restricted to match the availability of hotel accommodation, and a ballot was organized this year.

To the eyes of this observer, the anglers obviously had much enjoyment themselves and brought much pleasure to people such as the staff of Aldergrove Airport and the crews of the Liverpool-Belfast ferries, who for some years have had to deal mainly with travellers who do not seem entirely bent upon enjoying themselves.

The crews of the Ulster Prince and the Ulster Queen obligingly made arrangements

Regional report

John Chartres Enniskillen

for pillowcases full of high-bred maggots to be festooned over the bows of the ships to keep them cool, moist and happy during the hot night voyages.

Prize money this year was £11,940, but more money than that was changing hands in side betting, conducted in part by a professional bookmaker who has assessed the importance of the event.

The weather this year meant that the Isles of Erue lived up to their Thomaz Cassidy description as "Erin's Paradise", but it did mean that water levels were low and that there was little movement of current. The stream were also late arriving. Because of this there were no world records.

The outright winner, Mr Russell Goodacre, of Danganham, East London, had to be content with 211lb 4oz, compared with the 318lb 2oz caught by Mr Ian Hexes, of Stockport, in 1977 (including the five-hour world record of 166lb 11oz) and 322lb 31oz in 1978 by Mr Kevin Ashurst, of Sligo.

All those figures amount to a great deal of fish.

There is a theory that, with the sort of logic they are seldom given credit for, the Irish of all persuasions have never seen much point in catching fish just to weigh them and throw them back, and that therefore the roach and the perch and the bream on waters such as the Erne have prospered and multiplied in a sense of cosy security.

Whatever the truth of that, Mr Robert Hall, chief executive of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board, has a particularly warm spot for English anglers. They have never been deterred from coming to Ulster for sheer pleasure and they just keep on coming now, and we always enjoy every minute."

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| Superb cuisine—created by award-winning chefs | | | | ✓ |
| Free drinks (excluding champagne) | | | ✓ | |
| Unlimited free bar service | | | | ✓ |
| Finest vintage wines selected by connoisseurs | | | | ✓ |
| In-flight film and music £1.50 extra | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| In-flight film and music free | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Reduced rates for children | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Free magazines and newspapers | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Free eyeshades and slippers | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hot towels | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Armchair comfort and luxury ambience | | | | ✓ |
| Guaranteed seat | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Immediate booking facility | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Advance booking facility | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Ability to change or cancel reservation | | | ✓ | ✓ |

*Fares shown are current fares to New York. Tourist and Club fares vary according to dates of travel. No surcharges are applied to any fare after it has been paid in full.

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WEST EUROPE

M Giscard's prestige hangs on results of Warsaw 'escapade'

From Charles Hargrove

President Giscard d'Estaing needs to return today from what most French commentators regard as his solitary and dangerous escapade to Warsaw, with something more concrete than the platitudes of a firmly stated French view on conditions for the restoration of détente.

Otherwise he may suffer a serious loss of prestige, nationally and internationally; and to face accusations of having dealt a blow to Western solidarity through the ambition of playing the role of an honest broker between East and West.

The risk, it is widely felt in France, is that he will have given President Brezhnev a surprise and endorsed his latest diplomatic offensive, without obtaining anything in return.

Disparaging allusions to Munich and appeasement, and unflattering comparisons with Daladier and Chamberlain, are being bandied about in political lobbies and in the press today. But a few voices in both quarters point out that it is inconceivable that so astute a strategist of world affairs as the French President could have embarked on so perilous an undertaking without some prior assurance that it would produce a small but substantial step towards a solution of the Afghan crisis.

The pains taken by the Elysée Palace spokesman, however, to emphasize that nothing spectacular was expected from the Warsaw meeting suggest that no exaggerated hopes are entertained and that French opinion is being prepared for very limited results.

Hotfoot from his tête-à-tête with Mr Brezhnev, M Giscard d'Estaing goes tonight to Sedan. A small Lorraine village of 90 inhabitants, at the foot of the Colline d'Incarville, a symbol of French resistance to successive waves of invaders from the East.

Herr Schmidt accused of devaluing US link

From Patricia Clough

Goaded into belligerence by recent election disasters Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic Party chairman, plunged into the Bundestag election campaign with a strong attack on the Government's attitude to the Atlantic alliance. He accused Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and his Social Democratic Party of devaluing the solidarity with the United States by petty-lies and butts.

"Our country must once again walk determinedly side by side with the United States," he told the annual party congress here.

There was no third way, no card which German Chancellor could play without damaging the country's vital interests, he said.

Herr Kohl accused the Chancellor of casting doubt on Germany's central position in the alliance by his proposals that both sides might bring the Soviet Union, should refrain from stationing further medium range nuclear missiles in Europe pending negotiations on reducing their numbers.

The Chancellor was pandering to a "Moscow faction" of left-wingers in the Social Democrats who, he said, had greater sympathy for the Soviet Union than the United States and were seeking a "third

way" between East and West. "A quiet anti-Americanism is spreading in the ranks of the SPD," he said.

Herr Kohl seized with relish on the recent anti-militaristic rhetoric in the Social Democratic stronghold of Bremen. "See how the dignity of our country is rotting away in the hands of the Socialists."

Herr Kohl was attempting to rally his disgraced party after a series of hard election defeats which had deepened their fears that with Herr Franz Josef Strauss as their Chancellor, they were sure to lose the October elections.

Since the latest and worst setback in North Rhine-Westphalia last week, the Christian Democratic leaders have been fighting a tougher fight against the SPD which they accuse of demagoguery and scaremongering, and of libelling Herr Strauss.

Herr Kohl reiterated party support for Herr Strauss, and said that with him at its head the party would support him, the election could be won. But as yet the congress did not appear convinced. The mention of Herr Strauss brought at the most polite applause, sometimes none at all.

Herr Strauss, who is the leader of the Christian Democrats' Bavarian sister party, the Christian-Social Union, will address the congress tomorrow.

Italy decides to boycott the Olympic Games

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, May 19

The Government decided today that there could be no official Italian participation at the Olympic Games in Moscow. The decision was taken after individual athletes, rather than the national Olympic committee which meets tomorrow.

It is understood that the Government's decision was taken more in a spirit of solidarity with the United States rather than with any hope of influencing Soviet policy on the occupation of Afghanistan.

Votes to go: The Olympic committees of Austria and Sweden decided today to ignore the call to boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow. Similar decisions are expected from Belgium and The Netherlands.

It is expected that the Dutch Olympic committee would defy its government's call for a boycott and vote tonight to send a team. The Belgian committee is almost certain to decide to also take part.

Problems of Portuguese entry were reviewed in yesterday's talks, notably agriculture and financial arrangements, as well

Terrorists murder politician in Naples

From Peter Nichols

Rome, May 19

Police captured four terrorists, three men and a woman, after the murder of a Christian Democratic regional administrator in Naples today. They claimed to be members of the Red Brigades and are the first to be arrested while apparently engaged in political murder.

The dead man was Signor Giuseppe Amato, aged 50. He leaves a wife and two children. He belonged to the party led by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the former Prime Minister, who is regarded as open to arrangements with the Communists.

One of the terrorists was wounded by the victim's driver. The others appear to have been prevented from fleeing partly by the Naples traffic and, more probably, by a breakdown. They were taken to a police station and are being held in a white car said to belong to the public prosecutor of Potenza, who happened to be in Naples and who had abandoned his car with the ignition keys in place as soon as he got out.

Police stopped the car in the Santa Lucia area. The three hand grenades they threw at the police failed to explode and they then opened fire with pistols and automatic weapons.

The Communist Mayor of Naples, Signor Maurizio Valenzi, said after the shooting that he had known Signor Amato for many years and recognised his correct behaviour and his political openness.

The mayor saw the chase as he drove to his office. It is the second murder of a leading Christian Democrat this year. In January Signor Antonio Maresca, who was said to be a politician, was killed by the Communists into the Sicilian administration, was killed.

Signor Maresca, too, belonged to Signor Andreotti's group. On the telephone today, Signor Andreotti said he was shocked by the killing because of his flexible approach towards the Communists. "He was," Signor Andreotti said, "one of the 20 persons on the party's national council drawn from my list. He lived an unpolitical life and the killing would most likely have been for political rather than personal motives. This can, however, only remain a suspicion until there is proper judicial proof about the motive."

He recalled that the chain of political murders began a little more than two years ago with the kidnapping by the Red Brigades of Signor Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, who was in favour of the Communist Party and was seized by the terrorists on the day of the vote of confidence in Signor Andreotti's Government which for the first time had the official parliamentary backing of the Communists.

The murder of Signor Amato comes less than three weeks before important regional and local government elections which include Naples. Signor Amato was also known to be against allowing persons suspected of connections with the Mafia from taking part in Christian Democratic affairs.

French hold Pétain in high esteem

From Ian Murray

Paris, May 19

A big majority of French people today believe that Marshal Pétain acted with the best of motives in signing an armistice with Nazi Germany in 1940 and consider that France and the French, there as in the past, should be commended for what he did.

These are among the findings of a poll conducted among 1,000 people for the fortieth anniversary of the Battle of France, which ended in the French surrender.

Although 83 per cent of those questioned thought that the French Army had fought courageously during the battle, the vast majority (91 per cent) and the lack of preparation by the Government (56 per cent). Signing the armistice was approved by 53 per cent compared with only 26 per cent who thought the Government ought to have gone into exile.

The overall memory of Marshal Pétain seems to be a good one. Only 8 per cent considered him a traitor and a further 7 per cent thought he was an ambitious power-seeker.

Most (59 per cent) believed him a sincere man who had been overruled by events, while 7 per cent believed he was a hero who sacrificed for France and who was unjustly condemned.

as the proposal, now being studied in Brussels, of pre-accession aid from the Community, worth about £200m, to help to prepare the country for membership.

Senator Do Amaral made the point yesterday that Portugal had a vital interest in textile exports to the Community countries, and was not prepared to accept any quotas on its trade.

A solution could be worked out, he said, within the rules of the Rome Treaty, to satisfy all parties concerned.

The timing of official visits to other EEC capitals will now depend on Dr Sá Carneiro's recovery.

Britain backs Lisbon's EEC entry plan

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain has given support yesterday for the Portuguese Government's programme to proceed "as fast as possible" with negotiations for entry into the EEC.

The Foreign Office said it would complete the main negotiations this year and join the Community by January 1, 1983.

Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Portuguese Prime Minister, had to cancel his talks in London yesterday after being injured in a road accident on the way from the airport on Sunday.

He was visited by Mrs Margaret Thatcher before flying home to Lisbon. The British Ambassador, Lord Moran, was treated in hospital.

Despite this unfortunate start to the visit, yesterday's talks went ahead, led by Senator Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

Describing his discussions as "very positive and very encouraging," Senator Do Amaral said Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, had expressed the hope that the Portuguese accession treaty could be signed by July 1, 1981, during the British presidency of the Community.

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as the proposal, now being studied in Brussels, of pre-accession aid from the Community, worth about £200m, to help to prepare the country for membership.

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OVERSEAS

Moscow feared to have its eyes on Saudis' 9,500,000 barrels of oil a day

Saudi Arabia convinced Soviet strategy is to seize Gulf

In the second of a five-part series on Saudi Arabia, Timothy Siskel examines foreign relations.

Saudi Arabia feels itself acutely under pressure from abroad. The Soviet incursion into Afghanistan, in Saudi eyes, was directly aimed at the Gulf. Iran continues to be a source of regional instability; the Palestine question is still unresolved; and the United States is not, despite the promise of a more stern attitude towards the Soviet Union, utterly reliable as a friend.

At the same time, the Kingdom's influence within its alliances in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Arab world and the Islamic world is being steadily eroded. It is found less impressive than everyone once thought it. Border squabbles with North Yemen earlier this year and a radical shift in Saudi's have been troubling and, after recent government changes, Aden is as antagonistic as ever.

Saudi Arabia took the Afghan invasion far more seriously than the West. It was partly a question of principle, the defence of a Muslim people against atheism, but more the conviction that the Russians were carrying out a grand strategy to capture the Gulf. Saudi officials have for some time given warnings about

Russian intentions as the Soviet Union's declining oil production forces it to become an importer over the next few years.

Their view is more subtle, though. There is no doubt in the Kingdom that communism is essentially imperialistic, and the covetous Russian eyes on the Gulf are less a result of domestic needs than of the use Saudi Arabia's 9.5 million barrels of crude a day could be put to in advancing Soviet power.

Gulf oil, they reason, costs almost nothing to produce, but it sells for a lot. The price of oil—and Saudi's have no embarrassment in their own role in the situation—has ruined many Third World development plans and depressed living standards in countries, like Pakistan, that face the prospect before long of spending all their foreign exchange earnings on petroleum imports.

If the Russians can offer those states their oil, not at \$20 a barrel but at \$10, they can offer an end to non-industrial poverty, communism can dominate the world. The West would be asphyxiated.

The Saudi reaction to the invasion was accordingly uncompromising. The Kingdom was the first country to announce a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and Prince Saud al-

Faisal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, played a leading role in securing condemnation of the incursion at the Islamabad meeting of Muslim states in January. Saudi Arabia agreed to act as the conduit for quiet American aid to Pakistan.

It was an unusually firm response from a country that has preferred compromise and reconciliation for calming crises, but it was in character with the Kingdom's firmly pro-Western stand and its increasing sense of isolation; part of which sense of isolation, incidentally, led to the Saudi fury over the AIV film, *Death of a Princess*, for it seemed as though Britain, as well, was abandoning the Kingdom.

The sense of being hard done by is understandable. Few attributes to the Kingdom any but honourable motives in its modest pricing and high production of petroleum; a desire to help a West that provides stability and protection largely owing to Crown Prince Fahd.

Equally, few attribute any but sincerity to the Saudi desire to regain Jerusalem for Islam. It is over Camp David and American unwillingness to appreciate the probably equally sincere argument from Saudi Arabia that a partial peace is no peace at all; that a dangerous gap has widened between

the two allies over the past two years.

The Kingdom has been gratified by Washington's promises of military help in an emergency, by its response to Afghanistan, and by private assurances from a re-elected President Carter will bring Israel to heel. But mistrust persists. Certainly the present Administration will continue to be regarded coolly, adding that in the past to act as an American surrogate.

Iran remains a worry. Official declarations refer to Imam Khomeini and his revolutionary policies in having another strong Islamic revolution, but there are no channels of contact between the two countries. Ordinary Saudis, ignorant of Shiism consider the more bloodthirsty activities of the Iranian revolution repellent; the state fears subversion.

It has not been forgotten that during the Mecca incident Ayatollah Khomeini urged Saudi oilfield workers to rally to 7,000 of Ayatollah's 19,000 workers are Shia. A radio station calling itself "The Voice of the Islamic Revolution in Saudi Arabia" broadcasts from Qom.

There are three significant channels of contact, with President Sadat. The dismissal a year ago as Royal Adviser of Shaikh Kamal Adham, King Faisal's

head of intelligence, is one of the most effective means of the Kingdom's policy. With Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United States, no one can antagonize nobody in the Arab world without turning Islamic world is falling low the Kingdom. At bad in January a deal was agreed upon, but more. That must be in measure owing to the dom's aid policy. While true that Saudi Arabia is than generous, disproportionate amounts of assistance of small range of Arab and states, and in almost all its promises than with it.

Added to the difficult power struggle in the Arab world, the Kingdom's oil supply is not secure. It has to be sure of their oil supply. It could be said that Arabia is now suffering lack of aggression in its policy. It has been too sure of their oil supply. It could be said that Arabia is now suffering lack of aggression in its policy. It has been too sure of their oil supply.

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Iran threat to help Afghan fight

From Richard Wigg

Islamabad, May 19

Iran would give material assistance to the Afghan freedom fighters in liberating their country if Soviet troops continued to occupy it, said Mr. Sadegh Qotbzadeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, said in Islamabad today.

He told a press conference, however, that Iran was seeking first to negotiate the removal of obstacles to Afghanistan's reverting to a sovereign and non-aligned Muslim nation.

Yesterday, by a slight of hand, he included eight Afghan émigré leaders from groups fighting the regime in Kabul as members of the Islamic delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers' conference held here, enabling them to attend debates.

At the press conference today Mr. Qotbzadeh challenged Syrian and Libyan foreign ministers to join the Afghan insurgents. It was the least Iran could have done for its Afghan brothers, he said.

Those countries which did not approve should not join the coalition of foreign ministers, likely to emerge at the end of the conference to seek a political solution of the Afghanist problem.

The Islamic foreign ministers are likely to end their conference on Wednesday with a demand that the United Nations Security Council should meet immediately to agree to impose sanctions on Israel over the decision by the Knesset formally to make Jerusalem, including the Old City, the country's permanent capital.

The Islamic nations would also sever "all kind of relations" with any country supporting or recognizing the Israeli decision.

This scheme for a "boycott of the friends of Israel," as Mr. Qotbzadeh described it, emerged from today's meeting of the political committee of the conference, which opened on Saturday.

It is being increasingly argued at the conference that the problems of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the United States-Iranian confrontation are linked with the Palestinian problem and the Middle East.

The political committee drawn from the 40 Muslim nations members of the conference, recommended a resolution which declared the Israeli Parliament to be illegitimate and that Israel be invited under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter.

The boycott by all Muslim nations would face any country which agreed to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem or which recognized in any way the Israeli decision to have "a holy city of Islam" annexed as the capital of the "Zionist enemy."

Approval by the foreign ministers appears a formality. The Islamic conference was originally formed a decade ago as an instrument for the Muslim world to resist Israel over Palestine and Jerusalem.

It was already expected to seek some kind of punitive action against Israel on hearing the report of its Jerusalem committee, set up last year under King Hasan of Morocco on the progressive loss of the Arab character of Jerusalem at Israel's hands.

Continued from page 1

The ordeal of the Shumalis, a Roman Catholic Arab family from the outskirts of Bethlehem began last Thursday night, aged 17, had been accused of throwing a stone at an Israeli vehicle. He is now in hospital after being operated on for serious internal injuries which his family claims were caused during interrogation.

After imposing a local curfew, Israeli soldiers completely sealed the metal door of their home with welding equipment. Before removing Mrs. George Shumali they told her that the would never return and informed neighbours the family was being taken away for good. Today the belongings were still

heaped in the dust outside a row of broken down huts—all without windows and some without roofs—in a remote corner of the deserted Ein Sultan camp. The family has started a hunger strike and appealed through intermediaries to the Pope and the Red Cross for assistance.

The main road is about 25 minutes' walk from the Shumalis' hut and at night the camp is dark and completely silent apart from the howling of the scavenging dogs. Mr. Yacoub Shumali, aged 60, his wife and daughters aged 20 and 24, have put their beds in the open. At night, they try to sleep, each armed with a rifle and staves to fend off the wild animals.

"This is a barbaric punishment which no one could imagine in the twentieth century," said Mr. Shumali. "What if my son did throw the stone which has not been proved—why should the penalty be imposed on his sisters and the rest of the family? They have left us in this forsaken place in the hope it will deter others, but I am afraid that if nothing is done soon, we will be the next."

The huts where the family were deposited by the Israeli could not be classified as fit for human habitation: the stone floors are filthy, there are no lavatory or washing facilities, and the air is thick with the stench of rotting excrement, flies and mosquitoes.

Most Russians are, he says,

show the world—above all Washington—that they could get away with it. He and his colleagues in Geneva see the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan as "proof of the contempt of the Soviet leadership for the United States President and world opinion."

The Politburo—including President Brezhnev, who played an important but not decisive role—wanted to test Western reactions to see how far they could go before the West took firm action in response, up to and including military action.

For this reason many Soviet officials of his age and rank were privately relieved when President Carter called for a boycott of the Olympic Games as a reprisal, since it might force the Soviet leadership to reconsider and revert to a "stable rather than emotional policy."

The breakdown of détente, they believed, was Russia's fault rather than America's. They saw the KGB to keep control between ardent Russians and foreign tourists to a minimum.

"Soviet citizens," he notes with a smile, "have dealings with foreigners for only two reasons: either out of sheer necessity, or out of sheer foolishness."

In Mr. Dzhirkvelov's view, the Soviet Government has always sought to avoid contact with Russians and the West, even during a period of détente, and their conduct at the Olympic Games is an exception.

Mr. Dzhirkvelov expects to be called a "traitor and slanderer" for saying so, but he is convinced many in Russia share his view that the Kremlin is so isolated from its own people, and receives so distorted a view of the outside world from its agents abroad, that it believes it can survive both the disapproving world opinion and a deteriorating economic situation at home.

Times Newspapers Ltd, 1980

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Nine move towards independent line on Middle East peace

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, May 19

The EEC is moving cautiously towards a new position on the Middle East which could mark the most striking collective attempt so far by the Nine to chart an independent course in world politics.

The latest signs emerged at the meeting of EEC foreign ministers over the weekend in the eighteenth century elegance of the Villa Rosebery overlooking the Bay of Naples. (The house was the residence of Lord Rosebery, Gladstone's Foreign Secretary in the 1890s).

The EEC is worried that the failure of the Camp David negotiations to make any progress on the crucial Palestinian issue could lead to a new phase of Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, towards a "loss of momentum" towards a Middle East settlement.

That in turn it is feared, could create a dangerous climate in which the undercurrents of Islamic fundamentalism in the Arab world would be likely to grow.

The Nine are also alarmed at the increasingly intransigent line being taken by the Israeli Government—in particu-

lar the West Bank settlements policy and the recent introduction of a Bill to the Knesset giving legal expression to Israel's determination to hold on to Arab East Jerusalem, which was annexed after the 1948 war.

While the EEC accepts that Camp David played a valuable role in bringing Egypt and Israel together, it is now generally agreed by the Nine that the American initiative was fatally flawed from the outset because it gave no voice to the Palestinians in the negotiating process.

The view in the Community is that some way must be found of bringing the Palestine Liberation Organisation into the Middle East peace talks, and amending or complementing United Nations decisions to embrace the Palestinians' desire for recognition as a people with a claim to independent statehood.

President Carter, with an eye to the Jewish vote in an election year, is considered in Europe to be effectively barred from taking any new initiative along these lines, even if he wanted to. The EEC is free of this restraint and also more dependent than the United

States on Arab oil supplies.

Intense diplomatic activity is being mounted by the Nine to persuade Washington that they have no desire to cut across, thwart, or otherwise undermine American policy in the Middle East, but so far apparently with little success.

During his talks with EEC foreign ministers in Brussels and Vienna last week, Mr. Edmund Muskie, the new American Secretary of State, made it clear that America would not welcome a new Middle East initiative by the EEC at this juncture.

The Nine are therefore trading warily, but they do not feel the situation can be allowed to drift until after the American election in the hope that a re-elected Mr. Carter or another President might feel less in thrall to the Jewish lobby.

This all points to some new move by the Nine at their next summit meeting in Venice on June 12 and 13. This could lead to greater difficulties with Washington than the better publicized disputes over Iranian sanctions and how to respond to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, about which there is a large measure of underlying agreement.

Continued from page 1

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South African students may resume boycott if demands are not met

student leader criticised Chief Buthe for threatening, during a public rally yesterday, to close schools in the event of a strike if students continued boycotting classes.

"What we are waiting for is support, not swear words", declared the student leader, who asked not to be named. He said the protesting students were not in alliance with the central Government, "and not the KwaZulu authorities", to introduce free and compulsory education for all and to raise black teachers' salaries to be level of white ones.

The motion to close Fort Hare was taken by Professor J. M. de Wet, the university's rector, who was recalled from long leave after lectures and other academic activities had been boycotted for two weeks.

The decision issued by students and staff Professor de Wet said the decision to close the university had been taken because an "ad hoc committee" of students had been closed in a protest which was not university wide but was directed at the central Government.

This is by no means the first time a black university has been closed in a protest of student protest. In the past what has tended to happen is that the universities tell students they have to re-register for their courses and then the students are not re-identified as "troublemakers".

retoria abandons disputed cause in new press Bill

close the fact that any person had been arrested or detained under the General Law Amendment Act or the Terrorism Act. The penalty for disclosure would have been eight years imprisonment or a £9,000 fine.

Mr Ray Swart, the opposition spokesman on police matters, said the dropping of the clause was wise and sensible, but it was unclear why that clause was inserted in the first place.

Despite the widespread satisfaction over removal of the clause it was nevertheless noted that all other aspects of the Bill were still controversial, including a ban on publishing any information about the movement, deployment or methods of police engaged in combating terrorist activities. The penalty for infraction of this clause in the bill would be the same.

Finance deputy seeks job in State Department

Our Own Correspondent
ington, May 19
Warren Christopher, the
State deputy Secretary
ate, has agreed to remain
in the State Department
President is elected.
near Mr Edmund Muskie
appointed Secretary of
in succession to Mr Cyrus
Vanecko of last month.
Christopher offered his
mission to take effect when
new head of the State
ment had settled in.
The State Department
Mr's choice to succeed him,
known to be disappointed
to be selected as the new
rty of State.
Mr Muskie
anced today that he had
l Mr Christopher to remain
a post and he had agreed.
Christopher is, like Mr
Vanecko, a patient un-
ing diplomat.

White farmers in Zimbabwe urged to stay

Salisbury, May 19.—Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, today urged white farmers to stay in Zimbabwe and promised them a future of freedom.

Mugabe, delivered the message at a private meeting with 300 farmers. Zimbabwe's 5,400 white farmers produce most of the country's food and earn a third of export revenues.

At the meeting, Mugabe stated that the meeting they had asked to talk to Mr Mugabe to express fears that land may be seized without compensation, and to tell him of their problems.

Man shot: A man was shot and wounded, the police said, during Monday's riot in Salisbury today in hotel in faction violence between opponents and supporters of Mr Mugabe, witnesses said. The gunned was injured by a crowd and badly beaten.

Lord Soames sees future of Zimbabwe based on ideals bequeathed by Britain

rior. Sometimes the former *tried, summed up his views* he state of Zimbabwe *he*: Cyril Foster lectured at the Examination *ols* in Oxford last night. *are* extracts from his *re*

he system of which the *le* and the Government of *abuse* are the. Inheritors *is* in large part from three *es* of the European nine *h* century. There is the *iple* of law, and there is the *om* of enterprise, which *itutes* the spirit which ani *s* the modern sector of the *ay* in Zimbabwe as in most *a* former European colonial *ories*. There is the prin *of* radicality, the science *of* technological pro *w* which has supplied the *s* of economic progress and *ision*. And there is the *iple* of law, order and im *al* administration which has *lured* the framework of the

he system which Zimbabwe *its* is built around these *inciples*. But gentler *nces* have also played a *important* part.

here has been the influ *of* Christianity which, in *verse* forms, has introduced *ideas* concerning the indi *l* soul, the spirit of fellow *or* community, the out *ship* of nations and the *nd* to a transcendent *he*. The Christian education *als* have been the instru *by* which so many Africans *are* introduced to the *treasury* of Western learn *nd* experience. The virtues *values* which Christianity *sents* have become perva *in* the society which con *es* the new Zimbabwe.

nd then there has been the *nce* of the English tongue *s* its literature. Zimbabwe *is* a language which pro *es* a new culture, a new *or* not only with the world *le* the country but between *Zimbabweans* themselves.

They inherited a culture which is a many-rooted stock from which authentic Zimbabwean arts are already blossoming, grafted together with the vitality of the vernacular traditions.

Over the past 90 years, these forces of economic progress, science and the State, on the one hand, and education and the English language on the other, brought Africa to the attention of the world, the former colonial peoples to an ever-widening circle of relations with the world outside.

The central element in this civilisation was the growth in Zimbabwe of a sense of nationality—of citizenship and its rights. Indeed, over the past 90 years the main theme of the historical development of Rhodesia—as of the whole former colonial world—was the ever-increasing consciousness of the rights of political rights, which is one of the central values of Western civilisation.

"In Rhodesia these were exclusively reserved at first to members of the white community. But eventually the sense of nationality and of the inherent rights of all citizens possessed the minds of all the white people and the coloured people for recognition of which, having for years been prevented from obtaining its object by peaceful parliamentary means, then took up arms; and which has now at last found fulfilment through a lawful constitutional process and democratic elections.

"Having after a fashion pre-empted the principles which the basic principles of British colonial policy have at last been applied in bringing Rhodesia to lawful independence by a democratic process I feel that I am entitled to commend, not only to Zimbabweans but to all those seeking to reborn a new society in the substance of the principles and values upon which the system they have inherited was built.

In the economic sphere, it

must be acknowledged that the spirit of individual enterprise, and the opportunities offered by access to the open world markets, are of crucial importance in the continuing dynamism and progress of Zimbabwe's economy, as of the economy of every Third World country.

The same wisdom also surely applies to the spheres of ideas—the world of spirituality, of culture and education. Intellectual progress depends upon rational discourse, which in turn depends upon openness to the world of ideas—both at home and in relation to the wider world.

"Above all, it can surely be hoped that, in Zimbabwe especially, anyone earnestly reflecting upon the meaning and the ultimate reason of the traditional rule of these 15 years will understand the importance of the principle of constitutionalism. This is in my belief the single most important legacy bequeathed specifically by Britain to this new country.

"In a progressive country, change is constant. The principle of constitutionalism is that the change which is necessary should take place by an orderly process, subject both to law and to consent ascertained by the means provided in the law. As I think the first Duke of Wellington put it—'If there must be revolution, let there be revolution under law.' In this way the scope of the willful and the arbitrary, which always threaten human civilization, may be reduced; and time that is an essential element of all politics—may be afforded to those who must learn new ways.

"For, concealed within the reforms and even the aridities of constitutional behaviour there is a subtle healing art—an art which is the wisdom which unites what has been divided, which subdues antagonisms, and which brings people together. We have only to look at the most recent months in the history of Zimbabwe to see into the heart of this great truth."



Would-be horse rescuers flee the rising Toutle River, which flooded after the eruption of Mount St Helens in Washington State. The horses drowned.

West fears Cuba's nuclear plan

By Pearce Wright
Special Editor

A report that the Soviet Union and Cuba have signed an agreement for a nuclear research centre to be built in Cuba for peaceful purposes is causing some consternation in the West.

Anti-nuclear groups, particularly, are pointing to the way the project has been handled, originated from what were originally civil projects. Comment, however, is being reserved until more details are known of exactly what equipment is to be installed, compared to place at the disposal of the Cubans, and on what terms of control.

Many research reactors, like the Curium reactor given by the U.S. to Russia to study peaceful uses of nuclear energy, can produce sizeable quantities of plutonium for explosives.

France and Mexico aim for peace

From Ian Murray

Paris, May 19

The will for independence from all power blocks dominated weekend discussions here between the French and Mexican heads of state during the official visit by President López Portillo.

If the visit ended rather prosaically with the signing of agreements by France to lend money and sell technology to Mexico, the underlying theme of the meeting was the idealism of the two so-called countries to work together in the interests of world peace.

General de Gaulle provoked considerable resentment in the United States during a state visit to Mexico in 1964, when he said for two countries should walk hand-in-hand. Mexico relies on the United States for 80 per cent of its trade, and the present visits by President López Portillo are part of a programme to try to reduce this reliance.

President Giscard d'Estaing swept out the measure of the

meeting "during a dinner speech: "I salute in you the president of a state which, like France, has the passion for national independence, for freedom and which is profoundly attached to democratic values".

M Giscard d'Estaing emphasized in another speech "The necessity of an effort of re-allocation and of the use of the right of modern world among its peoples". This was precisely what the joint statement agreed during the visit, aimed at doing. Basically, France is offering advanced technology in return for Mexican oil and possibly, nuclear technology.

The statement was deliberately imprecise. Experts will work out what investments and cooperation will be agreed to. It was made clear that cooperation between countries like Mexico and France was a factor in attaining peace.

France is offering agricultural technology to Mexico. More specifically there will be help in building ports, so that Mexico can handle its growing exports, and a contract for

Dynamite seized in Johannesburg hotel siege

Johannesburg, May 19.—Security police tonight arrested three men who had threatened to blow up the luxury Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg with dynamite.

The end of a seven-hour siege came when police first lured the leader of the trio from the fifteenth-storey room when they burst in, and then overpowered his two companions.

The men were all South African in their twenties—two whites and a Coloured man. Police said they had no political motivation but appeared to be on a drinking spree. Found in the storey of the hotel were evacuated during the siege.

"It was very fast work by the security police," a police spokesman told a news conference. They managed to get to the top of the building, the leader could fire the detonators would have blown him and the police to pieces."

Uganda 'to remain' a non-aligned country

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, May 19

The change in Uganda's government would not affect the country's foreign policy. Mr Otema Ajimadi, the Foreign Minister, said today. Uganda would remain non-aligned, and would continue to cooperate closely with other Commonwealth countries.

In a speech to diplomats the minister, who has retained his post in each of the three post-Amin governments, said the new regime under the Military Commission of the Uganda National Liberation Front would hold elections by December, as promised by the deposed president, Mr Godfrey Binaisa.

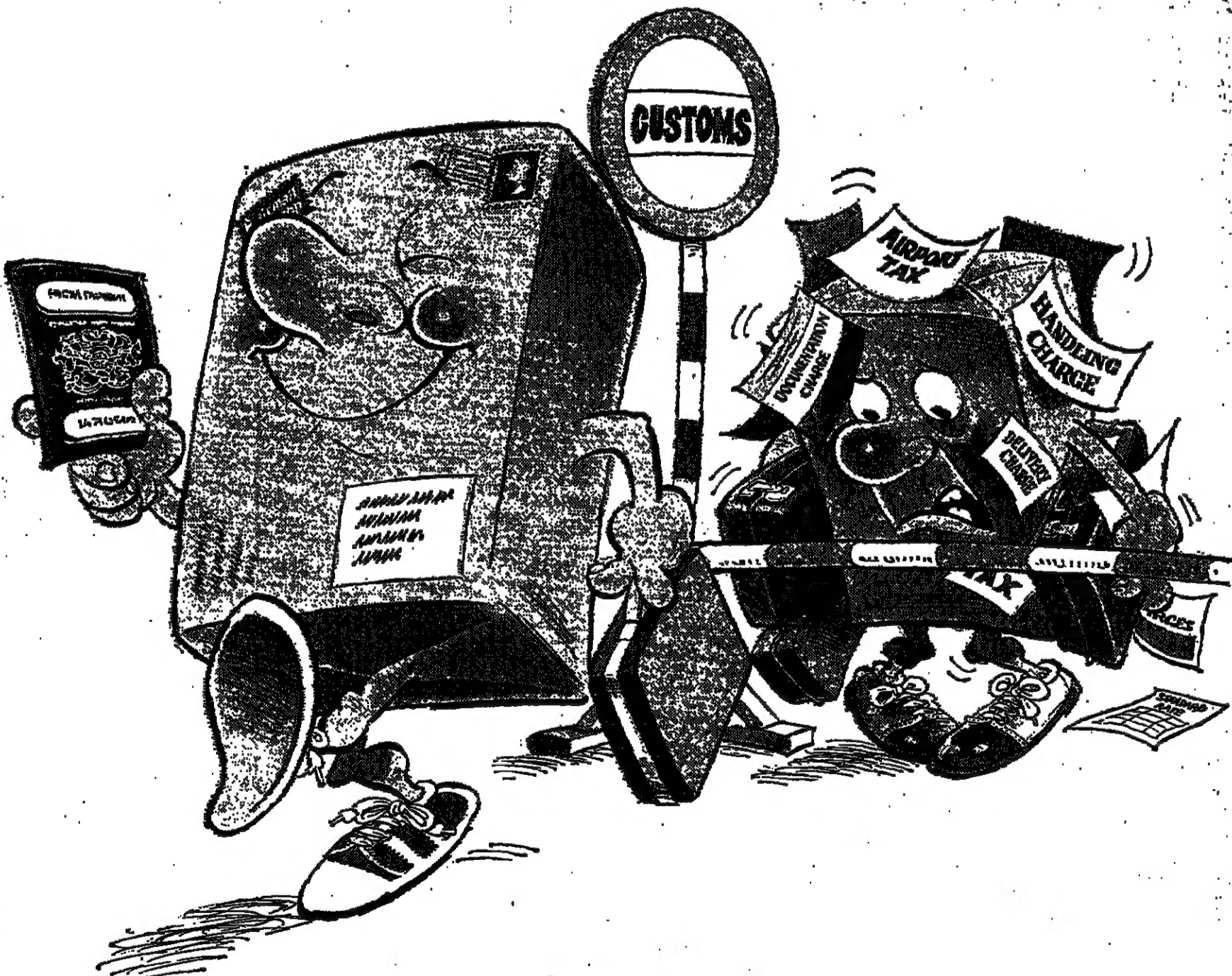
Mr Alimadi said the new government would consider asking the Commonwealth to monitor the Ugandan elections, but gave no indication that any firm arrangements had been made for such a request.

Mr Binaisa recently announced a plan to have Commonwealth observers present for the Ugandan elections, and President Nyerere of Tanzania last week urged the new Ugandan leaders to seek Commonwealth assistance for this purpose.

Here is the new Uganda cabinet:
Public Service and Cabinet Affairs:
Mr Wilson Okwene.
Agriculture: Mr Mathias Ngebi.
Animal Husbandry and Fisheries:
Mr E. R. Nkwadibwe.
Commerce: Mr Erya Katagaya.
Health and Marketing: Mr
James Obua Otu.
Culture and Community Develop-
ment: Mr Abo Tiberonwa.
Education: Mrs G. Namirembe Sifa-
nzire.
Finance: Mr Emmanuel Ssebunya.

Finance: Mr. Oluwalanle Sarin.
Foreign Affairs: Mr. C. O. Aina.
Health: Mr. Nigge Labawana.
Industry: Mr. Obayoro.
Information and Broadcasting: Mr. David Anyon.
Internal Affairs: Mr. Samuel Tewogbe.
Justice: Mr. Stephen Arko.
Labour: Mr. John Luwalata Kirinda.
Land and Natural Resources: Mr. Terefa Kabejeyere.
Local Administration: Mr. Bidaaji Sami.
Planning and Economic Development: Mr. Oluwalanle Sarin.

ment: Mr Anthony Ocasio,
Posts and Telecommunications; Mr
Akana P'Ofot,
Regional Cooperation: Mr Albert
Pirho Oviyo,
Transport: Mr Nining Masoko,
Tourism and Wildlife: Mr Ephraim
Komuntu,
Works and Housing: Mr Abraham
Walloo,
Rehabilitation: Mr Maxwell Kouya



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Confusion abounds over real aims as Quebec votes today to determine relations with Ottawa

From Patrick Brogan
Montreal, May 19

Mr René Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, and Mr Claude Ryan, the leader of the Opposition, made their last appeals to the electorate today. Quebec voters tomorrow in a referendum on its future relationship with Canada.

Mr Lévesque called for a "Yes" vote to proclaim that Canada consists of two equal nations, and Mr Ryan called for a "No" vote to reaffirm the notion of Canadian federalism.

Mr Lévesque is not advocating separation for the moment, and Mr Ryan is not preaching a perpetuation of the status quo. They both want negotiations with Ottawa and the other provinces for a new constitution.

The confusion over what Mr Lévesque wants to obtain from the negotiations, and over the promise of Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister of Canada, of a new constitution if Quebec votes "No" tomorrow, is as great as ever. The opinion polls suggest that the vote will be very close.

Last week's opinion poll, taken 11 days ago, showed the proposal being rejected in a clear victory for the federalists. One published yesterday, taken early last week, showed the proposal being accepted with victory for the Parti Québécois.

About a third of the popula-

tion know what they want: independence for a Quebec republic and the break up of Canada. That makes about 40 per cent of the French-speaking population. Eighteen per cent of Québecois who speak English or some other language, want to preserve the status quo.

The referendum, however, is not about independence, even though those who campaign for the "No" exert every effort to persuade the electorate that behind Mr Lévesque's bland question on "sovereignty association" lurks the threat of separation.

The question is this: "The Government of Quebec has made public its proposal to negotiate a new agreement with the rest of Canada, based on the equality of nations."

"This agreement would enable Quebec to acquire the exclusive power to make its laws, levy its taxes and establish relations abroad—in other words, sovereignty—and at the same time to maintain with Canada an economic association including a common currency."

"No change in political status resulting from these negotiations will be effected without approval of the people through another referendum: on these terms, do you give the Government of Quebec the mandate to negotiate the pro-

posed agreement between Quebec and Canada? Yes. No."

It looks perfectly straightforward. Québec wants what used to be called dominion status, or the status won by Ireland in 1922, quasi-independence that can develop into full independence later. But what sort of economic association does Mr Lévesque mean? And what if the rest of Canada refuses to negotiate on the terms proposed by Québec? It is, however, difficult to imagine them refusing to hold talks with a victorious Mr Lévesque.

If the "Noes" win, Mr Trudeau has said that negotiations for a new federal constitution should begin immediately. Since Mr Lévesque will be the principal negotiator for Québec either way, and is not going to propose anything less than sovereignty association when the talks begin, win or lose on Tuesday, negotiations are going to be difficult and perhaps the whole referendum exercise is a waste of time. The real crisis will come when Mr Lévesque and Mr Trudeau fail to agree on a new constitution.

Traditional cry, page 18

Mr Ohira lashes out at his party rivals

From Our Own Correspondent
Tokyo, May 19

The political crisis in Japan would not deter the Government from imposing sanctions against Iran, Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the caretaker Prime Minister, hinted today.

Attempting to assuage the fears of his American and European allies as the Japanese Parliament was dissolved, Mr Ohira indicated that Japan, Iran's largest trading partner, will join the EEC and impose sanctions against Tehran.

"Japan's fundamental policy is to cooperate with the United States and Europe and settle the issue in Iran by peaceful means. We have ordered concrete measures to implement our fundamental policy," he told journalists today.

Mr Ohira went on to attack his rivals within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Mr Takeo Fukuda and Mr Takeo Miki, two former Prime Ministers who toppled the Government on Friday when they and 63 conservatives abstained from voting on a motion of no confidence in the Diet.

The Prime Minister threatened to take disciplinary action against the rebels within the party and went on to suggest that the rebels should not be given a party ticket for the election.

"The party consists of many men with different opinions and naturally conflicts must arise. But the decision to abstain from voting cannot be ignored. It has struck at the party's very existence. They should be disciplined according to party rules," Mr Ohira said.

Lashing out at Mr Fukuda and Mr Miki in angry tones, Mr Ohira said he had no inkling that his party colleagues would sabotage his Government until a motion of no confidence was put to the vote last Friday.

"I never expected it. I never expected that it would happen until the very end, when the debate had ended. It was then that I noticed that many of our party members were not in their seats."

The Japanese leader claimed that the rebels had decided to elect a new Prime Minister rather than resigning after the ruling party was defeated in Parliament "to clear up a confusing political situation."

Japan will go to the polls on June 22 to elect new Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament, the first time that both houses will be elected on the same day.

The sudden political upheaval has disrupted the plans of three opposition parties to form an alliance during the next election. The Japan Socialist Party, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the Komeito (Clean Government Party) had decided to put up joint candidates in many constituencies. But officials said there was not enough time to organize a pact.

Gandhi MP quits for second time

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, May 19

Mr H. N. Bahuguna, until recently secretary-general of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party, resigned today from the party and from Parliament to protest against the erosion of the democratic norms in the party.

In an open letter to members of the party, he said his "shattering experience" as secretary-general was that "what bound human beings in our party was not any sense of comradeship, trust, confidence and a sense of working together for some common cause, but a highly subjective and indefinable test of personal loyalty."

In such a stifling atmosphere, there was no room for discussion or for a calm exchange of views, for camaraderie and a sense of participation."

He also complained about the total absence of discussion and debate in the party on social, political and economic national issues which, he said, had resulted in a systematic demoralization and destruction of party democracy and other values.

Mr Bahuguna left Mrs Gandhi before the 1977 election because of her authoritarian rule during the emergency. He was Minister for Petroleum in the Janata Government. He rejoined Mrs Gandhi before the 1980 elections, saying that the country needed a stable government under her leadership.

Paratroops quell riot in S Korean town

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, May 19

Paratroops were dropped by helicopter in Kwangju, southwest Korea, as residents joined forces with demonstrators and fought a pitched battle with riot police and soldiers, reports said here today.

Eyewitnesses said that the town looked like a battlefield and a dense pall of smoke hung over it. Several thousand demonstrators, some of them armed with sharpened bamboo sticks, were protesting against the imposition of total martial law throughout the country from midnight on Saturday.

The demonstrators clashed with troops who were conducting house-to-house searches for students. One eyewitness said he saw students, including women, dragged from a library, stripped to their underclothes in the street, and kicked and hit by soldiers.

Students took over a local radio station and set fire to petrol spilled around it to ward off police and troops.

About 100 demonstrators stormed a building when they saw soldiers inside. They broke windows and tried to set fire to it but apparently withdrew when they realized that it was the Christian Broadcasting Station, according to sources in Seoul.

One child was run over and killed by an armed troop car-

rier and hospital sources said there were at least 40 injured. Unconfirmed reports said that more than 500 demonstrators had been detained.

Kwangju was sealed off yesterday by troops and the curfew brought forward to midnight. Demonstrations continued through the streets and destroyed two police posts and a police vehicle. No official reports have yet come out of Kwangju, which is in the home province of Mr Kim Dae Jung, a leading dissident who was one of the first to be arrested in Seoul on Saturday.

A small demonstration involving about 200 students in Seoul was broken up tonight and 20,000 extra troops have been brought in and positioned discreetly in side areas, bringing the total to about 40,000, supported by tanks and armoured troop carriers.

Parliament closed. The martial law authorities today ordered the closing of the National Assembly and the headquarters of both the pro-government Democratic Republic Party and the opposition New Democratic Party.

Mr Min Kwan Shik, acting speaker of the National Assembly, sent a letter to all Assembly members today saying that the military had informed him that they would not allow the opening of the Assembly session due for tomorrow.—AP.

Ex-President heads for poll victory in Peru

Lima, May 19.—Señor Fernando Belaúnde Terry, Peru's last constitutional President, headed today towards a victory in the country's first elections in 17 years.

With nearly half the votes counted, unofficial returns gave Señor Belaúnde and his middle-of-the-road Acción Popular party between 38 and 40 per cent of the poll.

His nearest rival for President, Señor Armando Villanueva, of the left-of-centre Apra, was running a distant second and immediately accused government officials of widespread fraud. He appealed to his followers to keep calm, but did not exclude that "blood could run."

To be elected President would need to win at least 36 per cent.

The elections in which about 6,500,000 Peruvians were also choosing two members of 50 senators and 130 representatives, end 12 years of military rule.—Reuters.

Prisoners escape

Jakarta, May 19.—Nine criminals used forged keys to escape from prison at the Jakarta Police Command last night, a spokesman said today.

Queensland seen as site for huge national park

By Tony Samstag

The state Government of Queensland, Australia, is about to come under pressure to declare a sizable chunk of its territory a national park.

The Cape York peninsula, which occupies the northern tip of Queensland, with much of the Great Barrier Reef lying just off shore, has been designated the "focal point" of the second World Wilderness Congress, which is to be held in the city of Cairns near by from June 9 to 12.

In the opinion of Mr Laurens van der Post, the explorer and writer, the whole of the peninsula, variously estimated at 50,000 to 70,000 square miles, could well be the biggest, most important wilderness area in the world. The Queensland Government, however, has so far declared less than 10 per cent of the region a national park, albeit with another 2,700 square miles "in the pipeline" and just over 6,000 square miles set aside as aboriginal reserves, according to the state Department of Culture, National Parks and Recreation.

Mr van der Post is one of the founder members of the World Wilderness movement, and it is to be expected that the hundreds of scientists, con-

servationists and politicians converging on Cairns will support his ambitions for Cape York.

Cape York includes one area, Iron Range—Weymouth, which Mr Wally O'Grady, the chairman of the World Wilderness Congress, has called "biologically the most important in Australia." In a paper presented to the first World Wilderness Congress in Johannesburg in 1977, Mr O'Grady also mentioned the "extremely high species diversity of the rain-forested areas of Cape York, the abundance of the dugong in coastal waters, and the unique juxtaposition of coral reef and rain forest."

The region supports a great many species of flora and fauna that have not yet been described or identified, and includes hundreds of "galleries" of aboriginal art in rock shelters, among them a prehistoric mural more than 100 yards long and six feet high thought to be the largest of its kind in the world.

Meon Group Travel of Petersfield, Hampshire, has been appointed group agent for the second World Wilderness Congress and is offering package trips for parties of 15 or more.

Hundreds feared dead in Zaire detention camps

By Caroline Moorehead

Several hundred prisoners are believed to have died in detention during 1978 and 1979, according to a report on human rights in Zaire, published today by Amnesty International.

Some were deliberately starved to death; others died after torture or beatings. The highest number of deaths occurred in isolated detention camps, such as Eksters and Iringa in the region of Equateur.

These deaths, according to the report, are simply one aspect of an overall picture of flagrant and continuing violation of human rights in Zaire. The report says that detainees are arrested and held indefinitely without trial among them former rebels or opponents of the Government who have returned to Zaire from exile under one of the amnesties granted by President Mobutu.

Their relatives, as well as students, lawyers and university teachers are frequently targets for arrest.

The death penalty in Zaire is imposed for both political and criminal offences. According to the report, most of those executed for political reasons are not tried but executed summarily.

Among these are at least 500 people, either shot or beheaded to death in 1978 after a religious movement rebelled against the government near the town of Idiofa.

Alcohol problem mars Japan's success story

From Peter Hazehurst
Tokyo

Japan can now boast the highest rate of productivity among the industrialized nations, the lowest incidence of violent crime, a disciplined workforce and a dedicated workforce that seldom resorts to strikes.

It is an impressive record, but Japan's 112 million population has been informed of a new, disturbing trend; consumption of alcohol is reaching epidemic proportions.

A recent report disclosed that the country now has more alcoholics than unemployed.

And a study by the Tokyo metropolitan government shows that deaths as a direct result of drinking have increased to nearly 2,000 a year in the capital.

Significantly the report goes on to disclose that the number of alcoholics in Japan rose sharply in the 1960s and 1970s as the country emerged as a new industrial power.

In the past most victims of

alcoholism in Japan were labourers and construction workers, but the disease is now prevalent among white collar workers, women and businessmen, the report claims.

Social workers estimate that Japan now has 1.8 million alcoholics; whose ranks are likely to swell under existing social and economic pressures.

More disturbing still is that more and more women are becoming alcoholics. About 45 per cent of all Japanese women drink. Their husbands are away at work until late at night and women drink out of frustration, says Dr Yoko Watanabe, a leading social scientist.

Because Japanese society is conservative and straitlaced, men tend to use alcohol as a form of release. If that release would explode without it. We can let our hair down after a few drinks and get rid of our inhibitions," a Tokyo businessman says.

The pressure of a hard 10-hour working day and the lack of facilities for entertainment

at home also encourages Japanese to use liquor as a form of relaxation.

"We are the most permissive people in the world as regards alcohol. We consume it with abandon," Dr Hiroaki Kono, Tokyo's chief leading experts on alcoholism, says.

The quantity of alcohol consumed in Japan has risen from 334 million gallons in 1965 to 1,700 million gallons a year. This means that on a per capita basis each Japanese consumes 15 gallons of alcohol annually.

The repercussions for the alcoholic are omnipresent. Official sales are enhanced by 100,000 vending machines that dispense beer, whisky, wine and sake 24 hours a day. Some 80,000 bars and nightclubs are licensed to serve liquor in Tokyo alone. Grocery shops can sell all forms of liquor round the clock.

Japanese people do not generally attach any stigma to drunken behaviour. A young

businessman can go out on the town, gulp down several whiskeys, insult his boss, lose control of himself and pass out, yet his behaviour will not necessarily be held against him. In some circles it is even considered a mark of distinction to come home drunk after work.

Scenes on Tokyo's underground stations late at night provide testimony to fears that alcoholism is emerging as one of Japan's chief social problems.

The besotted figures of well-dressed businessmen and white collar workers are found draped over seats of most platforms every night.

Railway workers complain that they have to carry sleeping drunks off trains and police have established special over-the-counter cells to accommodate them.

Social scientists are also disturbed by figures which indicate that 20 per cent of Japan's high school children are drinking to cope with the exacting pressures of the highly competitive education system.

Fashion

by
Prudence Glynn



Miss Jean Muir, RDI/FRSA. A drawing especially commissioned by The Times to celebrate an

exhibition of her work at Lotherton Hall, Leeds. The artist is David Remfry,

who will have three pictures in the coming Royal Academy Summer Exhibition.

Disconcertingly the world's greatest dressmaker

■ Jean Muir always makes me nervous. As the genteel applause fades after the presentation of her latest collection to an edified audience in her own Berkeley Square salon the 10 foot high, moulded doors to the workshop open a crack. Out pops a face. It is painted dead white and seems to consist only of eyes and mouth, the latter liberally and somewhat erratically lipstick in crimson.

Both features suggest a high nervous anxiety and the fact that they manifest themselves approximately 12 inches lower than the rest of the model girls who have been proceeding in and out as smoothly and silently as though oiled by Duckhams adds a dimension of eeriness to the waves of admiration. So pale. Is she Alright?

If the coast seems clear, the face is succeeded by the indeed birdlike form of Miss Muir. This makes me nervous too. A nightgown among kites, she is mobbed by people wanting to know her news, views, for all I know what she had for breakfast. If somebody slams a door or opens a window suddenly, you fear that she will be blown out, black stockings and granny shoes and all. She seems to say "You know?" a lot, which makes you feel that you probably do not know, and "Um?" which seems to call for some opinionated response.

But most of all she makes me nervous because I greatly doubt that many in this country recognize in Jean Muir the greatest dressmaker in the world; and I greatly doubt my ability to write down why.

All but the last two fears are groundless. She may look pale, but so does granite. She may look slim, but so does a steel beam. No gust of wind is going to blow her off course because she is going that minute to supervise the next deliveries, to lecture, to teach, to take her part in the great, boring, crucial business of keeping the British textile industry viable, known in the trade as On Which We Serve.

In any case Miss Muir dislikes chivalry. Confronted by a well-intentioned American store chief who spent five days introducing her as "diminutive and demure" and much worse, by a personalized table setting of ruffled yellow organdie and neo-Georgian silver teapot, Miss Muir exclaimed, "I'm not English, I'm a Scot, and I only drink whisky."

On committees she is formidable, listening in growing twinkle to the swaying, elephantine tactics of the professional windbags and then letting fly an impassioned and deadly accurate rifle bullet. As a teacher she has devoted many hours of precious time to the education of design students; her greatest contribution probably being at Liverpool Polytechnic. But then to teach, to share her own enthusiasm and her own hard-gained knowledge is an intrinsic part of the Muir makeup.

Like myself, she fears that the elaborate state system is biased towards the unreal in terms of employment. Everyone feels they have the inalienable right to be a chief, while in real terms the majority should be taught the lifelong job satisfaction and job security of being an essential Indian in a business which is always going to require the highest skills of hand and eye.

Bill Gibb does not cut his own patterns, nor grade them, nor work out how the lie should go for maximum use of fabric;

nor does Miss Muir. Both have other things to do in creating new lines, and it is the fault of society that this creative process has come to be viewed in our system as unobtainably superior.

Jean Muir has always taken students into her workshops during the holidays and always employed them when they finish. She is an exigent taskmistress. Perfection is her aim.

"Somebody to maintain standards, um?" she queries, head on one side. "I love my staff, they're simply marvellous. I love explaining to them just how things should be done, and I love their response. Such personal pride in work has gone in large companies. . . . I always think we underestimate national characteristics. The British are individual, eccentric and ought to work in small groups, very close knit. That's why the young want to go off on their own."

"As a matter of fact, I'm not very interested in fashion just in terms of clothes. I'm interested in everything that surrounds one, everything which is about people. I mean, look at the architects. . . . what on earth were they thinking about with all those dreadful buildings? Not about people."

Nor is she keen on the word designer, now so ineffectually linked to clothes. "I never wanted specifically to design dresses. I just wanted to do whatever I did as best as I could possibly do it. When I worked at Liberty I found that I could draw so I began to draw. With none of the formal training now so accepted (John Bates was not trained either) Miss Muir moved on to Jaeger and the patronage of Anne Terrill. In this way she matches Courages, who was a civil engineer, Givenchy, who studied art and law, or Digby Morton, founder designer of Lachasse, who wanted to be an architect, to name but a few who have come to dress by an unexpected route.

For six and a half years she laboured, unnamed and unknown, storing up priceless experience in cutting, fitting, costing and in what the customer wants and what actually sells. They were, she says, happy years but eventually she responded to the lures of a gentleman at Exquisite Knitwear, at that time a part of Susan Small, and joined the group with her own company.

It was called Jane and Jane, a totally invented name. "We didn't use one's own name. It was an era of invented labels."

Then Courtesolds bought the Susan Small group (ironically, it has just bought itself back, but more of that another day) and Jean founded her own house in 1966. She and her husband, Harry Leuckert, who was still acting, borrowed some money—"in retrospect we probably started with too little"—and began the great climbing of the fashion peaks.

She was already not without admirers. Martin Moss, then busy catapulting British retailing into the next decade with the 21 shop at Woodlands in Knightsbridge, had seen her Jane and Jane clothes and remarked, "a millionaire's daughter could wear them." Thus was born couture bistrot.

Now for the benefit of those few of my readers who do not know Russian, bistrot means quick. The French, ever avid to appropriate something new from somebody else, seized on the word after the visit of Czar Alexander to Paris.

If you have eaten in a good bistrot you will know there is no sac of quality, ingredients, flair in preparation or delight in presentation. But off the peg; you don't have to sit for three hours while they marinade duck. Britain evolved a whole new way of dressing. High priced, perfectly, completely individual collections but out under the real name of a designer.

In 1964 Geraldine Stutz, president Henri Bendel in New York, spotted Jean Muir as a natural for her store, promoted her with a loving clientele for her. Stutz's recognition of talent, and which is right for her store, reflects great degree of personal style, is or the canons of retailing, but on the Jean Muir finds American stores less to deal with than the great specialty's of the world.

These shops have nothing to do with the boutiques in the British sense. They nearer, if one seeks an analogy, to Madame Tiresias of yore. Large, profit well-served business, with not a few salespersons picking their nails, saying "Oh he never" as you try to attract their attention (surely a shoplifting is due to frustration) svelte confurred ladies who know just taste and needs and who regard your personal concern, telephoning when the latest consignment of goods is, warning you what your archival bought to wear to the party. The pro wish stores is the quick turnover of seasonal and a consequent lack of co tancy in buying.

An exhibition of Jean Muir's opens at Lotherton Hall, Aberford, L on Thursday. It is sponsored by L Art Galleries, and you call it retrospectives peril. I have delving into past, says Miss Muir. "I'm very n a now person. A now and future person. Anyone in the neighbourhood who sibly can should see the collection, for the work of the past 10 years, if because I am now going to dodge, again the duty of substantiating the s ment that Jean Muir is the greatest d maker in the world and dodge too task of describing her clothes with making them sound incredibly dult overflowing into hyperbole which h straight in Freud's Corner.

By the way, the exhibition will go to Edinburgh, Bath, Birmingham Belfast and possibly America. No, London. We know how to put fashion its place here—that is nowhere, because the proper locations are filled with kit equipment or more boring pos.

If you cannot get to the exhibit just look in your own wardrobe. covered buttocks? No soft jersey length dresses, not neat yokes, no blue crepe, no speckled top stitch detail no prim cuffs, no bloused sleeves, no tie neck, pleated jacket? No black dress?

For the proof of a designer is in wearing and the truth is that Jean Muir, not revolutionary (that makes her so hard to write about) haven't we seen that sleeve before? quite, but how to explain it, must be every thinking woman's wardrobe when in the undiluted from Berkeley Square the maimed vernacular of the High St It doesn't matter, so long as the us hand is recognized.

■ There's nothing like topping up a classy story with something practical. Not only is there a lovely new range of Boots No 7 cosmetics, but you can also get from Boots for £1.75 a neat floral washbag if you buy anything from their Original Formula range.

Perfumes are all around us. Goya, now part of ICI, has

retained the services of Chris Collins, international horserider and the son of a famous "nose" Douglas Collins, who made Goya the first house to use high quality ingredients in a modestly priced bottle of scent. The secret? The bottle was tiny, but it introduced a whole generation to the idea of French perfume that rocks the moon.

Goya's latest offering is also based on the subtle, French idea rather than the present American wham-bang. It's called Futura by Goya and Mr Collins says it has a metallic fragrance—though I'm assured that does not mean it contains iron filings. I shall as usual try it on the man in the street and let you know.

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DRT

Greenwood rifles gland's ck again

man Fox
I Correspondent

terred by what he de-
as the "shambles" of
y's 4-1 defeat by Wales
chman. The England mana-
Greenwood yesterday
ced the continuation of his
of testing reserve strength
next month's European
ioship in Italy. The team
ounced for the new British
ational Championship match
Northern Ireland at Wemb-
night (7.45) showed 10
s from the side who began
st. His previous record for
ons was nine.

e is one new cap, the West
United attacking midfielder
Alan Devonshire, whose
follows the theme of a
adventure story. But given
Greenwood was unwaver-
ing determination to give
a chance before deciding
reduced party for Italy, the
der of the team follows an
ble pattern of elimination.
igan is rewarded for loyalty
placed Clemence in goal,
the right-back, is the only
r from Saturday's start,
oves across from the left.
e despite recurring knee
as, John Watson in the
of defence and is captain.
s, who replaced Neal after
s in Wrexham, is now
oice at left-back. In mid-
McDermott and Wilkins will
per to support Robson
on his first start against the
ic of Ireland in February.

shire, who is just 24, has
portunity to play the thrust-
le that he enjoys at West
hile Johnson is the centre
with Reeves. Keegan's
ment against Bulgaria last
ber, being offered another
in total, the team has a
balance than the team of
group that played in
but one feels drawn to the
sion that the Home Inter-
competition will not
the proper preparation for
why challenge ahead.

Greenwood attempted no
y for Saturday's result, but
to see better application
might tonight. England's
he said had always been
collective effort in mid-
Against Spain and Argen-
the midfield players had
forward and back as a
n in Wrexham, and were
two stools. "We got
sied all over the place,"
nited. "We like to have
commitment from the ten
a players, but we have
ice, but on Saturday we
get together at all. It was
mies. We let ourselves
but you're always likely to
game like that. It helps to
up."

said that even if England
on 4-1 on Saturday the
ould have been changed in
my way. "It would have
much nicer days had a
side all the way through
ome international, but we
not complained about club



The reward for determination: Devonshire is told he's in the England side by his manager Ron Greenwood.

commitments. We just got on
with it, but we let ourselves
down," he said.

Devonshire's selection may have
been expected but is nonetheless
a delightful reward for deter-
mination. As Mr Greenwood said,
Devonshire has become a player
of exceptional qualities, a
delicate, perhaps, but naturally
athletic and capable of gliding
through tackles in a style remind-
ing of Beethoven in his playing.
Only four years ago he was
playing non-league football for
Southall after temporarily aban-
doning any ideas of becoming a
professional player following
Crystal Palace's decision that he
would not make the grade.

Mr Greenwood, who played with
Devonshire's father at Brentford,
was partly responsible for get-
ting him into the England side.
He had offered Devonshire £2,000
rather than the £2,500 Reading
had offered. Devonshire recalled
yesterday, after Crystal Palace
threw me out, I started working
for a living on a forklift truck.
I didn't play for three months but
my Dad was always going on at
me to keep playing and went to
West Ham, but I collapsed the first
day I trained with the
reserves. The first time I saw the
first team they were hurled over
me when I was lying on the
grass.

Mr Greenwood said he recalled
that day, but did not recall the
problem for Devonshire, who had
to be sent home after being ill on
the way to West Ham for his first
game. "For a week he
couldn't come near the place, he
said, "But he is an uncomplicated

Cricket

Allan Lamb holds up West Indian advance

By Alan Ross
MILTON KEYNES: The West
Indians beat Northamptonshire by
six wickets.

The West Indians called home
to their third successive victory
yesterday, bowling Northampton-
shire out for 166 at 2.20 and then
making the 58 they needed,
though they lost four wickets in
the process. Another 50 or so
runs from the Northamptonshire
openers and the West Indians
might well have had something to
think about.

At noon it seemed the match
would be comfortably over before
lunch, Marshall on a dusty pitch
of uncertain bounce taking three
wickets for five runs in his first
four overs. Allan Lamb, however,
made 58 in an innings of true
quality, composed and organized
in defence, though his batting in
disparaging anything overplayed.
The left-handed Yardley, after an
unconvincing start, produced
several handsome offside strokes
off Robert and just briefly the
West Indians, on another day of
burning sun, began to wilt, mis-
fielding and dropping catches.
Yardley, however, was caught at
the wicket off the second ball
after lunch and, apart from a
flurry of boundaries by Sharp in
the second over, the West Indi-
ans went quietly.

Northamptonshire's chances of
making the West Indians' last
appeal to depend on Cook and
Larkin carrying on from where
they left off on Sunday evening.
Marshall, though, has been a
little over medium pace, immedi-
ately surprised Larkin with one
that stood up pretty straight and
hit him in the chest at short
leg. Cook followed an outswinger
to be caught at the wicket and
Williams, little resembling the
century-maker of last year, ap-
peared reconciled to retribution.
After some odd scoops over the
bowler's head he pushed forward
and was caught off bat and put
at short leg.

Lamb, in no such conciliatory
mood, alternated solid defence
with a few shots of lovely off-
side cover and mid-off. Four times
in a row he sent Marshall there, and
Marshall, in turn, sent Lamb there
the ball up to hit him there no
less effectively.

Parry, meanwhile, had re-
placed Marshall with his off
breaks and Willey, pushing appre-
hensively forward, was picked up
at leg slip. Parry, with his high-
arm action, came on and missed
if he had begun to model himself
on Lance Gibbs but changed his
mind in mid-action—bowed dolly
to the off and was caught at short
leg. Parry, who was 50 by hitting
him for a four and a six in the
same over, the smoothest of off

drives and an exactly timed hit
to leg. He swung him for another
six over midwicket, before, a
couple of balls later, moving on
to drive and getting himself
Yorked.

Lamb looks, most days, as
accomplished a batsman as anyone
in England and it is only a pity
he was born in Cape Province and
not in Sussex. Last year he
averaged 67 in the championship,
including four hundreds and 11
fifties. Parry and Holding, bow-
ling off a short run at game pace,
quickly finished off the innings.

The West Indians had their
share of discomfort, for Griffiths
immediately found a spot, remov-
ing the batsman in an ideal
fashion for seven. In each
case the batsmen pushed forward,
the ball lifted off a length, and
Cook, at short square leg, took a
simple catch off somewhere near
the splice. Cook made some bril-
liant stops later on in the same
position.

There was, at moments, a cer-
tain desperation in some of
Richards' strokes caught now, but
once Griffiths fired it seemed
only a question of minutes. With
the ball needed, however, Williams
got one to keep low and bowl
Kallaburran, and next ball Rich-
ards, who should have been stump-
ing off Tindall, Williams bowled
Marshall, and then it was all over.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First In-
nings: 1. Marshall 50, 2. Williams 50, 3. Cook 50, 4. Lamb 58, 5. Parry 50, 6. Holding 50, 7. Griffiths 50, 8. Richards 50, 9. Holding 50, 10. Griffiths 50, 11. Richards 50, 12. Holding 50, 13. Griffiths 50, 14. Richards 50, 15. Holding 50, 16. Griffiths 50, 17. Richards 50, 18. Holding 50, 19. Griffiths 50, 20. Richards 50, 21. Holding 50, 22. Griffiths 50, 23. Richards 50, 24. Holding 50, 25. Griffiths 50, 26. Richards 50, 27. Holding 50, 28. Griffiths 50, 29. Richards 50, 30. Holding 50, 31. Griffiths 50, 32. Richards 50, 33. Holding 50, 34. Griffiths 50, 35. Richards 50, 36. Holding 50, 37. Griffiths 50, 38. Richards 50, 39. Holding 50, 40. Griffiths 50, 41. Richards 50, 42. Holding 50, 43. Griffiths 50, 44. Richards 50, 45. Holding 50, 46. Griffiths 50, 47. Richards 50, 48. Holding 50, 49. Griffiths 50, 50. Richards 50, 51. Holding 50, 52. Griffiths 50, 53. Richards 50, 54. Holding 50, 55. Griffiths 50, 56. Richards 50, 57. Holding 50, 58. Griffiths 50, 59. Richards 50, 60. 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THE ARTS

Mondrian seen in a Dutch perspective

Mondrian and the Hague School
Whitworth Gallery, Manchester

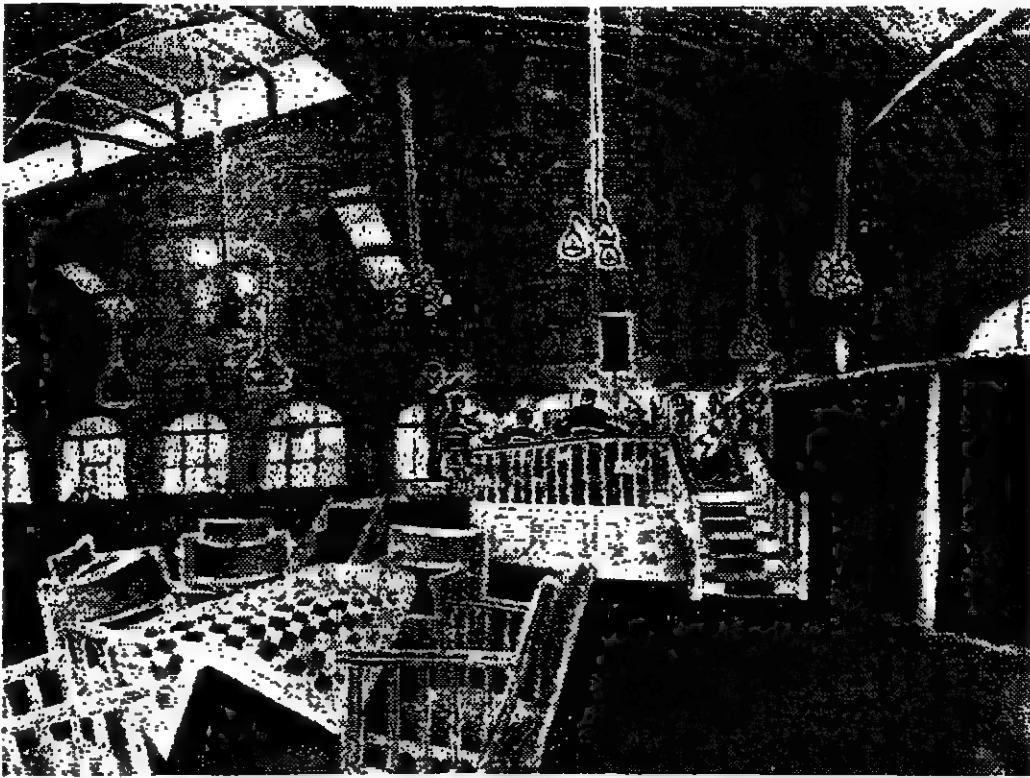
Salvador Dali
Tate Gallery

Walter Greaves
Michael Parkin

James Wood
Blond Fine Art

Theodore Roussel
Belgrave Gallery

Mary Potter
New Art Centre



James Wood: Brighton Pier, c.1930.

Mondrian seems to be in the air at the moment. He was, naturally, one of the star attractions in the recent *Abstractism* show at the Tate, and he is the central focus of the new *Pier Ocean* show at the Whitworth Gallery, Manchester, in collaboration with the Gemeentemuseum in The Hague and due to be seen in the next few months in Southampton, Birmingham and Norwich, but not, unfortunately, in London.

It is, first and foremost, an essay in changing perspective. *Abstractism* showed Mondrian, it was, from the end back to the beginning. The room of Mondrian included a number of his last representational paintings and drawings, but primarily in order to demonstrate his inexorable progress towards abstraction. If there we saw what he came to, in Manchester we get a clearer idea than ever before in this country of what he came from. Hence the unfamiliar spelling of the name. His artist uncle, Frits, and his amateur artist father Piet senior, both spent the name Mondrian, and so did he until he moved to Paris and dropped the second "n". The artist represented in this show is very much Mondrian with two "n"s, and it includes paintings that one would never guess were Mondrian's, even with the evidence of the signatures in those square capitals affected by a whole generation

of artists following in the footsteps of Bastien Lepage. (We have homegrown examples, expected and unexpected, in the *Abstractism* show currently in Bradford and Brighton respectively, but London-bound.)

And the connections with the Hague School, the most important Dutch artists of Mondrian's childhood, are made very clear. Even the names, once famous are no longer very familiar, since painters like Meerve, Maris and Israels have not yet come to be even for the limited reevaluation that their French equivalents, the Barbizon School, have enjoyed. Their work tends to be dark, placid, rather drab-coloured, reflecting the unseasonal facts of the rural scene in the Netherlands: they were very good at cows and sheep and haystacks and the odd stoupe peasant. But then ideas that ever before in this country of what he came from. Hence the unfamiliar spelling of the name. His artist uncle, Frits, and his amateur artist father Piet senior, both spent the name Mondrian, and so did he until he moved to Paris and dropped the second "n".

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and so, coincidentally, beyond physical accidents to the geometrical essence.

Dali is in many respects the opposite of Mondrian. Even when Mondrian, as in some of these early drawings, seems to be at his most literal, there is always that feeling of a metaphysical dimension beyond the immediate rendering of appearance. But Dali, however dedicated in principle he may be to a Surrealist vision of dream and the unconscious, is always painstakingly, painfully literal. The overall impression created by the big retrospective at the Tate Gallery, imported from Beaubourg (where it was when I wrote at length about it in January) and reduced by about a third, is one of invention rather than imagination. The concepts all seem to be very literary, like so many scenarios for visual realization. When it comes to putting them on canvas, though, there is a stunning competence, a lot of slick, impersonal finish (many Dali's look better in reproduction than in the original), and as far as one can tell a complete lack of creative involvement in the actual process of art.

This, indeed, is in a very real sense conceptual art: the excitement is in the thinking rather than the doing. And Dali now suffers from having been overtaken by his followers in commercial art. If one looks, for instance, at the show at Justin Todd's original artwork

for the covers of recent paperbacks now in the foyers of the National Theatre, one is hard put to it to say that his meticulously rendered fantasies and optical tricks are any less inventive or any less skillfully carried out than Dali's. Dali's only advantage is having done it first, and that is about as much consolation as it was when I wrote "he said it". Certainly no one, however enjoyable Todd's work may be, would regard him as a major talent; and it is hard to extend that indulgence to Dali either any more—especially seeing his work neatly defused by the Tate, coldly and academically—than to the many other denied objects of study and admiration in the show in Paris.

Closer to home, several of the galleries which specialize in revival and rediscovery have been doing a good job. At Michael Parkin until June 6 is a show marking the fiftieth anniversary of Walter Greaves' death. It is both interesting and puzzling, reopening the old questions of whether Greaves, a Thames waterman encouraged towards art and then brutally discarded by Whistler, was in fact, as an artist, Whistler's creation or his victim or both. The odd thing is that the simple assumptions we might be tempted to make about Greaves before and after his vital contact with Whistler do not seem to hold up. Some of his paint-

ings are straight imitations of Whistler, but equally many of his most personal works seem to date from just the time when Whistler's influence should have been most inescapable, and much later he seems disconcertingly able to produce very sophisticated and evidently unostentatious work at the same time. There could be four or five Walter Greaves rather than the two of received opinion; but at least a couple of them were remarkable artists in their own right.

Blond has turned up a twentieth-century English artist (1889-1975) of whom I had never heard, though I see he had several one-man shows in London up to 1950 and collected a number of influential books, including *The Foundations of Aesthetics*, written with T. A. Richards and C. K. Ogden. He was even an alumnus of my old college. But the name of James Wood seems to be familiar to no one. On the evidence of this show (until May 31) it should be better known. He was an excellent draughtsman, had an interesting and individual line in home-grown surrealism in the 1930s, a taste for rather drab suburban dance halls and the like, and does not fit neatly into any group or school.

Downstairs the Belgrave Gallery has a show of an earlier artist, not so completely forgotten, it is true, but rather neglected. It is a selection of his more important works, such as Whistler's and Sickert's. Theodore Roussel was neither a very accomplished painter nor a very successful one in the 1890s and 1900s, and fluent painter of tiny panels, usually landscapes, which are closely comparable to the contemporary works of Gerald Kelly but go interestingly further in the direction of abstraction.

Finally, Mary Potter, happily still alive, she reaches 80. The occasion is marked by a small show at the Tate and a larger show at the New Art Centre. Her art is entirely unimpressive, delicate washes of pale colour evoking landscape and still-life and domestic scenes. Though one hardly dare say so any more, it is very feminine art, in most of the senses in which that has been traditionally understood. But not ladylike: there are an intensity and immediacy of emotion and an unobtrusive means which happily enable it to escape any limiting kind of gender-definition. Ultimately this is painting, very good painting, and that is that.

John Russell Taylor

Book How civil are they?

The Civil Servants
An Inquiry into Britain's Ruling Class
By Peter Kellner and Lord Crowther Hunt

(Macdonald, £9.95)

Anyone asked to comment on these columns on a critical study of the Civil Service is bound to feel that he is playing in an "away" fixture. It was, after all, on this turf that a few years ago the CPRS report which presumed to criticise the diplomatic service, was soundly trounced, not so much by the other team as by its hysterical supporters, who left the stands and invaded the pitch. But the invitation has to be accepted, if only because constructive criticism of the Civil Service, as of other elements in British government, is so badly needed.

Peter Kellner is a journalist and a Senior Tutor. Lord Crowther-Hunt is an Oxford nono who was a member of the Fulham Committee on the Civil Service and later served in Harold Wilson's last government first in the Civil Office and then as a junior minister in the Department of Education and Science. Their book looks at the upper reaches of the contemporary Civil Service, and at developments in it since Fulham reported in 1968. Its general tenor is fairly indicated by a selection of its chapter headings, from its sub-title through "A Failure to Reform" and "How to become a Mandarin" to "The Biggest pressure group".

The book has many good things to say, an extraordinary chapter on the Civil Service Selection Board; a good discussion of the respective roles of officials and ministers, especially junior ministers; an effective demolition of a characteristically extravagant claim by Brian Sedgewick that virtually all retiring permanent secretaries go into "industry"; a classic minute of 1975 from the Department of Education and Science, explaining to the then (Labour) Secretary of State why he could take no action on his government's pledge to which all retiring permanent secretaries go into "industry". It is crisply and readably written, with adequate references properly tucked away at the back. As a whole, it is the fullest and most up-to-date account available of the British higher Civil Service today.

This is interesting and valuable. Whitehall is an organization of immense complexity and sophistication which contrives to absorb a large number of very able people and to use them to amazingly little creative purpose. The first step towards doing something about this is to understand why it is so. But here this book is not wholly satisfactory. There are two main, closely-related, reasons for this. First, too much weight is paid to the Fulham report, the reproachful ghost of the Fulham Committee stalks these pages, manifesting itself first with a long and detailed reprise of its main recommendations which opens the book and sets much of its tone, and ending with a last rattle of chains in the rather surprising form of a complete list of its members in an appendix.

The basic point which underlies all this detail is important and true, namely that as a whole today's Civil Service is, in most significant respects, as though Fulham had never been. But that is not to say that it would be well if Fulham had been carried out to the letter; and an overwhelming feeling of *déjà vu* is generated by the rehearsal, yet again, of the sterile discussion of the statistical over-representation of Oxbridge in the higher civil service.

The book is unsatisfactory, secondly, because although it is good in terms of description, analytically it does not take us very far beyond interactions. It adds something to our knowledge, but little to our understanding, of the Civil Service. Despite a wealth of specific examples along the way, the basic argument tends to deal in over-generalized, not to say, simplistic, categories—the civil service, under-secretaries, ministers.

This follows partly from its explicit intention to concentrate on people and not on institutions or processes. Little is said about the interactions between officials and the outside interests with whom they deal, or about the variations in the "character" and administrative style of different departments.

Over-simplification follows also from the authors' tendency to blame civil servants for any defects of central government. Thus although the chapter about secrecy in government acknowledges that ministers must bear some of the blame, it is suggestively titled "Civil servants and secrecy". The chapter called "Civil servants and Parliament" ignores ministers almost entirely. Though the crushing workload on senior ministers is well described, nothing is said about the basic qualities which they require to head a large government department, nor about how likely these are to be fostered by half a lifetime in professional party politics. It is all rather like a commentary on the behaviour of a football team without reference to the rules of the game, the whereabouts of the ball or the actions of their opponents.

William Plowden

London debuts

David Green's piano recital was one of the most exciting debuts I have heard for some months. A natural performer, he played with an ease that made light of his perfect technical command, so that the most extraordinary feats could be achieved with a musical purpose and not stuck out merely as circus tricks. And the same blithe confidence made his playing totally unselfconscious. There was no straining for expressive effect, no furrowed brow or grimace, no attempt to thrust his own personality upon the music. He just sat down and played, wonderfully well.

Obviously the Faganti Etudes of Liszt in the second half gave full opportunity to enjoy his style, but the more serious works were still greater in the earlier part of the programme when he played sonatas by Mozart and Beethoven as well as the Corelli variations of Bach. Most remarkable of all was his performance of Mozart's 7 major Sonatas, K332, which was not given the common clipped dexterity but played with a nice judgment of expressive weight aided by a gift for phrasing that really does make the instrument sing. He was so sure of his skill in this direction that in the slow movement he could introduce subtle breaks which might otherwise have seemed fortuitous and crude, but which from that were effective as slight hesitations in the flow of "graceful melody".

Mr Green's musical intelligence was again keen in Beethoven's Sonata "Les adieux", where he allowed the strange harmonies of the introduction and the middle move-

ment to sound out hauntingly, yet did so without damage to his smooth, straightforward presentation of the music. It was a performance which caused one no concern about maladroitness or ill-considered interpretation, for everything here was well imagined and perfectly achieved. No less so was the winning variety of colours and shapes in the Rachmaninov variations. The oddly named Muzeller Concertodance, heeling from Liszt, were by no means so confident in pursuing their intentions. They are a mixed bag of variations like to play mix programmes: this time they began with an improvisation for quintet, and continued with a solo violin piece by René Leibowitz, a Brahms song, a Renaissance dance for pipe and tabor, a movement from Bach, and a bit of jazz for electric guitar and vibraphone. They are, one may say, versatile, but versatility does not go down terribly well in a conventional concert hall, where the formal surroundings make it seem better to have been novel and exciting than became rather a bore, despite the high standards of performance. The ensemble's leader, Martin Metzer, is a very gifted violinist, with a clean, pure style and agile fingers; the team also includes a fine cellist in Max Engel, a pair of brilliant self-regarding jazz musicians, a soprano, Doris Linder-Rainer, who was particularly engaging in an improvised limerick song. But the whole is considerably less than the sum of its parts.

Paul Griffiths

Maurizio Pollini Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Only four of the many artists in the 1979-80 South Bank Sunday Series of piano recitals have risked the capacious Festival Hall as a venue. One is Maurizio Pollini, who filled every seat on Sunday afternoon, notwithstanding the call of May sunshine and the fact that he eschewed all fireworks in favour of a predominantly confidential programme of Schumann and Brahms.

His bravest gesture was in rescuing the rarely heard *Gesänge der Frühe*, op. 133, written only a year before Schumann's mental breakdown. Nor even he could transform that suite as a whole into a neglected masterpiece. The three more strenuous central numbers while interesting enough in certain textural pre-echoes of later Brahms, still betrayed their moments of strained invention. But his simple devotion and lovely tone in the hymn prelude and postlude, like chimera of praise

For the gift of another day, made those two pieces deeply touching.

For a centrepiece he chose Schumann's C major Fantasia, op. 17, surely the greatest love poem ever written for the piano. In the middle movement his superlative technique of course came into its own, with the March theme mellow even at its biggest and tautest, the episodes texturally transparent and bursting with inner life, and the *molto più mosso* coda a breathtaking tour de force. But the intimacies of the finale, where he combined an extraordinary intensity with his legendary poise, were still more memorable.

Brahms was represented by his miniatures of op. 117, op. 118 and op. 119, and nothing he ever wrote came from deeper places of the heart. Pollini made that clear in phrasing of infinite tenderness (yet without a trace of sentimentality), an acute response to every harmonic nuance, and the loveliest tone, warm and full, yet liquid and translucent. But to hear all 13 pieces straight off was almost an embarrassment of riches.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

La città delle donne Cannes Festival

David Robinson

"I have the feeling that all my films are about women," says Federico Fellini, whose *La città delle donne* had its international premiere at the Cannes Festival last night (it opened some days ago in Rome). "Women represent myth, mystery, diversity, fascination, the thirst for knowledge and the search for one's own identity. . . I even see the cinema itself as a woman. . . Going to the cinema is like returning to the womb: you sit there still and meditative in the darkness, waiting for life to appear on the screen."

La città delle donne is a kind of exotic *Alice in Wonderland*—the dreamlike fantasy of a tipsy Italian sanny (who but Marcello Mastroianni?) travelling on a train. His White Rabbit is a seductive woman who lures him off to a hotel invaded by a bizarre congress of violently militant feminists. Further adventures take him to the fortress of a monstrous phallicist and to still wilder

shores of Freud-Fellini nightmare.

His film, Fellini insists, is a dream, an evocation of the subconscious. "I want people to see it without trying to understand it." The trouble is that Fellini is too much and too consciously the *metteur-en-scène* for such surrealism. You are aware of Vanderbilts rather than dreams, and stage effects rather than visions. And for once—with the concentration on a single theme and that misogynistic fear of women which is identifiably Italian or at least Latin—the effects, rich as they are, do not really sustain the whole 140 minutes.

Since *Fists in the Pocket*, 15 years ago, Marco Bellocchio has been fascinated by the twin—and for him inseparably linked—themes of the family and the cinema. In *Scotto nel Vuoto* (Leap into the Void) he shows a middle-aged brother and sister living together in a somewhat incestuous mutual dependence. The brother so fears for the sister's sanity that he tries to drive her to suicide by providing an affair with a younger man who can be relied on to deceive and disappoint. When the ruse has rather the effect

of rehabilitating her, the brother's own latent insanity surfaces, and it is he who suicides.

The couple are marvellously played by Michel Piccoli and Anny Duperey, respectively obsessive and dispirited—but Bellocchio's austere resistance of the dramatic is a negative kind of alienation, tending to make uninteresting even the most interesting of his observations.

Since it will probably soon open in London, there is no need to say more about *Scotto nel Vuoto*. Then advance recommendation is a contemporary fable about a man who has been raised from childhood imprisoned in a house where his only contact with the world has been television. Loosed on the world, he is at first so confused and terrified that he is naturally taken for the wisest man in the world. He is last seen walking on water and heading for presidency of the United States. The film suffers from overlength but does not succumb to it. In the sense of trying to elaborate the essential simplicity of the most restrained and so best performance of his career.

touch of sad sympathy to his portrait of the buffoon, and this, far from stopping the laughs, enriched the depiction of a man beleaguered and helped to keep the joke running for half an hour.

Indeed, it says much for his comic sense that he has dared continue with more of the same in making his first encore a repeat of the overture, this time with the orchestra not conducted by his own hands but by a young man who followed in their virtuosic bubble by Sir Geraint's odd gesticulations. All this was enough, retrospectively, to make his earlier performance of Leporello's catalogue aria seem sober, but it did not by any means blot out the memory of his other Mozart item, Sir Geraint's last-minute written for a serious opera by Paisiello. Here, dignified in distress, Sir Geraint was as touching as he was hilarious in his later bewigged charade.

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We had a fine vocal quartet. Outstanding were the bass, Simon Estes, warm and true in all registers, expressive and understanding, especially in "Oro supplex" and the Argentinian mezzo Alicia Nafé, a gorgeously rounded voice and noble stylist who launched *L'assommoir* but followed by the young Cossetto warred. In Agnes Dei her octave duet with Enriquez Tarres raised doubts about intonation, but Miss Tarres (once a lovely Ariadne at Glyndebourne) used her big, steady, flexible soprano to eloquent purpose. The tenor soloist, Gordon Greer, an American from Düsseldorf, a last-minute replacement, sang a ringing, also nicely nuanced, "Ingemisco".

RPO/Frühbeck Festival Hall

William Mann

Returning from a concert tour of Spain, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra brought back to London not only their tour conductor, Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos, but also the Orfeon Donostiarra, a young medium-sized choir from San Sebastián for Sunday's performance of Verdi's *Macbeth* Requiem (and for Orff's *Carmina Burana* this coming Thursday).

The choir was the point of special interest, and at once showed any chorally biased Londoners that no coals had been brought to Newcastle. The extreme pianissimo at the start, chords ideally balanced, accents clean and unexaggerated, nuances and consonants acutely cared for, promised well. With

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

EXPERIENCE, EXPERTISE
AND TEAMWORK
IN CONSTRUCTION
**TAYLOR
WOODROW**

Price rises by Algeria and Libya pose problems for BNOC

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Libya and Algeria have raised their oil prices in the wake of the \$2 increases announced by Saudi Arabia last week—posing an awkward problem for the state-owned British National Oil Corporation.

North Sea oil is of a similar quality to North African crude and its prices have recently followed a similar pattern. The Saudi Arabian rise, bringing the price to \$28 a barrel, was intended to aid re-unification of the pricing structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), to reduce uncertainty and bring some order back into international oil markets.

A decision by the British National Oil Corporation to follow Libya and Algeria by putting up prices would be bound to have an adverse effect on any attempt at moderation at the next Opec meeting in Algiers early next month.

Algeria has raised its price by \$1 a barrel so that, with its \$3 dollar exploration surcharge, the cost is \$38.21 while Libya has increased its average price to \$36.12.

United Kingdom legislation requires that oil bought by BNOC from British companies operating in the North Sea must be at market prices under the participation rules which give the state-owned group access to 51 per cent of output.

Smaller groups without their own refineries are likely to complain and threaten to ask for experts to assess prices under the rules of the participation legislation unless North Sea prices are raised.

Larger groups such as British Petroleum, Shell, which have been resisting the extra \$2.50 a barrel demanded from April 1 by Iran, have every interest in keeping prices down.

With the International Energy Agency meeting on Thursday to agree new methods of curbing oil consumption, in an attempt to keep the price as stable as possible, BNOC is likely to hold off a decision on rises for as long as possible.

Minister names adviser on denationalization

By Our Industrial Editor

Government plans to denationalize state industries and agencies sponsored by the Department of Industry are to be developed and scrutinized by Mr David Young, chairman of Manufacturers' Hanover Property Services.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, announced yesterday that Mr Young's brief as industrial adviser to the government for the past year was being extended to that of special adviser with responsibility for denationalization generally.

Mr Young, who is also a director of the Centre for Policy Studies, the research organization founded by Sir Keith and Mrs Thatcher, joined the department after last year's election.

He has been instrumental in securing substantial private sector contributions to the industry department's advance factory building programme. These funds, totalling £25m, came from Barclays Bank, Legal and General Assurance, and CIL Properties, the fund subsidiary.

At the beginning of last month Mr Young was appointed to the board of the English Industrial Estates Corporation, which attempts to secure private investment and which is heavily involved in the advance factory building programme.

Among his main tasks in his new, unpaid role as special adviser, Mr Young will become involved in the Government's plans to return British Aerospace to the private sector. He will be concerned with discussions on the plans to denationalize part of British

It must hope, as must Saudi Arabia, that the rises do not encourage other countries to follow suit. The corporation held off any price rises in the last couple of rounds until Nigeria revealed its hand. The last rise by Nigeria of 51 cents resulted in similar rises by BNOC, leaving its prices slightly below those of Algeria and Libya.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, has been pessimistic about achieving unity of prices at the Algiers Opec meeting. The Libyans, Algerians and the Iraqis disagreed with the long-term strategy committee's recommendations for automatic indexing of prices at the extraordinary meeting at Taif, and their new price rise is indicative of a generally unhelpful attitude to price unification.

The real test as to whether Saudi Arabia's recent rise, which brought its prices in line with the official levels charged elsewhere in the Gulf, will help the move towards unity is whether other Gulf states now put up their prices.

With world stocks—according to authoritative industry sources—now 20 per cent higher at the end of the first quarter than a year ago, and supply constraints easing considerably, there must be doubts as to how long the new prices can hold.

Producers have cut back their production, however. Opec reports were 2.5 million barrels a day down in the first quarter but the market remains uncertain. Another petrol price rise in the near future looks assured.

Oil shipments resumed: BP and Shell have resumed shipping refined petroleum products from Iran. A BP spokesman said yesterday that product shipping had started again but that the company was still not taking any crude.

Both Shell and BP have refused to pay the prices of up to \$37.50 demanded by Iran. It is not known whether product lifting will continue after sanctions are imposed by the EEC.

Mr Niarchos says British Shipbuilders will only have to pay the reduced price of £13m Shipowner offers 'bargain' tanker back

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Mr Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipowner, has offered to sell back the oil tanker World Scholar to British Shipbuilders in return for the reduced price he paid for the ship.

His unusual offer was made yesterday in a letter to The Times. It followed the closure last Tuesday that British Shipbuilders had agreed to reduce the price of the ship to £13m to ensure acceptance of the vessel at the end of last year.

Mr Niarchos said in his letter that implications of the Niarchos group taking unfair advantage of the British taxpayer were involved.

The contract between British Shipbuilders and Niarchos involved a cash deal for the ship and included the right of cancellation if the ship was not delivered by the end of last year.

He said that when it appeared that the ship would not be delivered in accordance with the contract the group was invited to renegotiate the terms. An acceptable commercial solution was found and Mr Niarchos said he was at a loss to understand the interest that the transaction had aroused.

"In order not to be accused of taking

advantage of the British taxpayer I would be quite prepared to reverse this purchase and return the vessel to British Shipbuilders against repayment to us of the reduced amounts which we have paid to British Shipbuilders for acceptance of the vessel and forgoing interest since delivery of the vessel."

British Shipbuilders had no comment to make last night on the offer.

The World Scholar was built at the Scott Lithgow subsidiary of British Shipbuilders on the lower Clyde and was one of two sister ships bought by the Niarchos Group.

Ten years ago Scott Lithgow formed two shipping subsidiaries, Carlsdyke Shipping and Ardentine Shipping. Through them it ordered the two tankers from Scott Lithgow to take advantage of the available shipbuilding investment grants.

Subsequently the contracts were taken over by the H-fleet Maritime Fund, an essential part of the Government's 1973-74 oil crisis the contracts were taken over by Niarchos.

A contract price of £17m was agreed on the World Scholar with a £5m subvention coming from the Labour Government via the new shipbuilding intervention fund.

British Shipbuilders decided to agree to the demands for a £4m reduction price at the end of last year against the background of legal wrangling over the interpretation of new anti-pollution measures.

The ship was to be registered in Liberia and the Liberian authorities insisted that they would not accept for registry after January 1, 1980, any tanker that did not incorporate segregated ballast tanks to minimize the pollution risk.

The World Scholar does not have such tanks and there is still wide legal disagreement over the interpretation of amendments to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization's safety convention.

British Shipbuilders thought that it was cheaper to agree to the sale at a bargain price rather than be left with a ship which it claims, would cost millions to modify.

But other tanker industry experts believe the World Scholar with her more economic diesel engines could have attracted a much higher price.

Since the disclosure of the agreement there have been demands for the terms of the deal to be investigated by Parliament's public accounts committee.

Business Letters, page 18



Mr Niarchos: at a loss to understand the interest aroused by the transaction.

CBI gets ready for next round of pay claims

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry is to have discussions with members to prepare a strategy for the next round of pay claims. The talks are due to start at the end of June.

The discussions will mirror those taking place in the Cabinet over pay in the public sector. The CBI is anxious to avoid setting a "going rate" for pay claims, even had-ventured.

Instead, it believes that wage claims should be settled according to companies' ability to pay even though this may lead to fragmented negotiations.

They are very conscious that the next pay round will be the first under the present Government which will be unfettered by public sector pay commitments left over from the previous administration.

Once employers' internal attitudes to pay have been clarified, the CBI will be in a stronger position to put its views to the Trades Union Congress.

Leaders of the CBI and TUC are already engaged in formal discussions, aimed at producing joint guidelines for new technology negotiations.

Concern about the present level of pay settlements is expressed by the CBI council which is meeting tomorrow.

The last set of results from the confederation's databank shows that while half the settlements surveyed were for pay increases of 15 per cent or less, almost 40 per cent were for between 16 and 20 per cent and 10 per cent were for more than 21 per cent.

The CBI said the figures suggested that "ability to pay" was exerting a progressively stronger influence on the level of settlements as the current negotiating period proceeds. It hoped that this process would continue into next year.

Sir Raymond Pennock, who takes over as president of the CBI tomorrow, is keenly aware that most employees lack understanding of the economic factors that should determine the size of pay increases.

Many of the proposals for reform of pay determination mapped out by the CBI in 1977 are still considered valid. It recognized then that change must be voluntary and gradual and based on unequivocal commitment on all sides.

The proposals emphasized the risks that mentioning a figure for a target rate of increase for future pay settlements should automatically set a "norm" and a minimum in many cases.

This is one of the strongest arguments against the formation of any sort of national forum designed to keep general expectations at a realistic level.

The idea of a new national forum has been shelved for the time being but may be revived if it is believed it can work effectively without setting target figures.

Inmos presses for £25m state 'commitment' on UK factory

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

About 100 American and British employees of the National Semiconductor Corporation subsidiary could become millionaires if the company succeeds. Members of Parliament were told yesterday.

The three Inmos founders could gain about £6m each if they sold their shares in the firm.

These figures were given to the all-party group on information technology in a spirited defence of Inmos by Dr Richard Pettit, head of the company's United States operations and one of its three founders.

Before Inmos could go ahead with its first British factory, it needed a commitment from the Government, Dr Pettit said. Its second round of £25m state support, which the NEB has approved

but which Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is still considering. Architects had started designs for the factory, which Inmos planned to locate in Bristol where its technology centre is already based, but their work was stopped about a month ago.

Integration of design and production centres at Bristol was essential, Dr Pettit told the MPs. If Inmos was to create a "real technological capability" in the United Kingdom.

Dr Pettit listed five benefits which he believed Inmos would bring to the country. One was that it would provide an indigenous "semi-conductor capability"; transfer latest industrial technology; establish a high value industry for a "minimal" investment of £50m; create over 3,000 jobs by 1984 and a more permanent base for exports of £5m a year by 1984.

American prime rates show further fall

From Frank Vogl
US Economic Correspondent

Washington, May 19
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in New York today cut its prime lending rate to 16 per cent from 16½ per cent, while the Chemical Bank of New York reduced its mortgage lending rate to 13½ per cent from 14 per cent. The prime rate has now fallen by 4 per cent in the last five weeks.

In a newspaper interview, President Carter made a set of optimistic predictions for the economy but said there was no possibility of a tax cut being seriously considered this year.

Pressures in Congress for fiscal stimulus may well mount in coming months as the recession deepens. New government plans published today underscored the weakness of the United States economy.

The Department of Commerce reported that personal income in April rose by only \$500m (£219m) which is the smallest monthly rise since 1975 and compares with a gain in March of \$14,000m.

Wages and salaries last month declined by \$8,800m after a rise in the previous month of \$8,400m.

The Federal Reserve Board announced that capacity utilization levels in American factories—an important measure of how busy manufacturers are—fell to the lowest level in more than three years in April with the rate down to 81 per cent, compared to 83 per cent in March.

President Carter told the Los Angeles Times that he saw no further big increases in unemployment in coming months. The jobless rate is 7 per cent and many private economists expect it to be at least 8 per cent by the end of the year.

The President said he expects the annual rate of inflation, now around 18 per cent, to be down to 10 per cent by the time of the Democratic Party's conference in early August.

The president, who expects to be the Democratic Party's candidate in November's election, said, "We are talking about maybe an eight per cent lower inflation rate."

He acknowledged that the rate would depend significantly upon oil price actions taken by the Opec cartel of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But he stressed that, "My prediction is that they (Opec) will keep to just a moderate growth in oil prices."

Mr Harry Taylor, the British vice chairman of Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company of New York, suggested that the pace of interest rate declines will slow now.

He said this will be the case "if for no other reason than the markets already have discounted the steep drop in the money supply which the Fed has not wanted and which it will be working to reverse."

Some further declines in rates, notably the prime rate, are widely expected, however. Morgan's 16 per cent rate today cut its prime to 16½ per cent from 17 per cent but most banks will probably be down to Morgan's 16 per cent rate within a week.

An influential Fed system leader, Mr Lawrence H. Roop, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, said in a speech in Fulton, Missouri, that he is confident the Fed will attain its money growth targets this year.

As the Fed remains on target and moves overtime to further curb money stock growth, so inflationary expectations will recede and interest rates will continue to decline.

He argued that the actions of the Fed in keeping a better reign on the money supply in recent months and the adoption reason for optimism that monetary policy-making has finally turned the corner and will be a more successful tool in coping with inflation than in the past."

Three-day week at MG plant

A further short decline in the already depressed American car market combined with the falling dollar has forced BL to announce an extended short-time working for its MG sports car plant at Abingdon near Oxford.

From June 2 BL will cut production from 600 cars a week to 381 by introducing a three-day week for all 700 assembly workers and by slowing the track speed.

Last night BL said these steps were being taken because of the continuing drain of financing the very high stocks of unsold MGs in its American showrooms. Short time would continue until the end of September when it would be reviewed.

This further setback to MG, which sells 80 per cent of its production in the United States, has cast doubts on the outcome of the deal being finalized for a consortium led by Aston Martin to acquire Abingdon and produce the MGB under licence.

Last night Mr John Symonds, chief executive of Aston Martin and a former BL director, insisted that the cutback announcement would not affect the outcome. "The negotiations are continuing," he said.

The Council for the Securities Industry yesterday welcomed Mr Nott's remarks, but suggested that if the steps taken did not produce the desired results, the Secretary of State should reconsider their proposals for the appointment of one or more full time inspectors.

Mr Nott said that in the interests of efficiency, the appointment of a director should be confined to cases in which the information necessary for decisions on prosecutions, or petitions to wind up the company, could not be achieved by examination of the company's books and papers under section 109 of the Companies Act 1967.

One-year limit for inspectors' inquiries

Department of Trade inspections should in future be completed within 12 months of the inspectors' appointment according to Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade.

He revealed in a parliamentary answer yesterday that this was the principal change to be introduced after his department's review of appointing independent investigators into a company's affairs.

His review, which initially ran in parallel with another by the Council for the Securities Industry, has drawn heavily on the council's results which were published last December. The department's review started in response to criticism of its investigations, on the grounds that the inspectors' time was not being used to the best advantage.

Mr Nott said that in future inspectors, who have previously had no timetable, would be expected to produce their report (or at worst an interim report) within 12 months.

In the interests of speed the department would indicate to inspectors the particular matters for which a report was wanted; inspectors would not so frequently be drawn from the most senior members of the bar who had heavy commitments elsewhere.

Mr Nott said inspectors would have "full support in taking a firmer line with witnesses" who made difficulties about appearing before them. He explained that the department might be liable to prosecution for contempt.

In an attempt to allay the criticism of the investigations on the ground that they are unfair, Mr Nott said that the department planned to publish the guidance notes it issues to inspectors.

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Stock markets

Ind 433.8 down 1.9
Gilt 67.61 down 0.14

Irishling
2835 down 5 pts
ex 73.2 up 0.1

Bar
ex 85.5 unchanged
1.8010 up 60 pts

Id
14.50

May
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Friday's close

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Boyle Committee told that awards should follow private sector line Pay reforms sought by state industry chiefs

Fundamental reforms of machinery used in setting salaries and appointing board members to state corporations have been urged in a detailed memorandum submitted to the Top Salaries Review Body.

The TSRB, under the chairmanship of Lord Boyle of Handsworth, is due to submit a report to the Prime Minister within the next few days which is expected to recommend updating of increases to nationalized industry chairmen, board members, the judiciary and senior members of the armed forces.

However, in submissions to the Boyle Committee for consideration in the preparation of its latest report, the Association of Members of State Industry Boards said the TSRB's recommendations should be binding as an association award.

The association said that in the interests of management motivation in the public sector, it was desirable that there should be some departure from the traditional "horizontal comparability" of salaries between public and private sectors of industry.

This could be achieved by indicating sufficiently wide salary ranges for each industry which took account, not only of their size, but also their different "differential" problems.

While the association said it supported the continuation of the TSRB's responsibility for determining the salary of chairman of State industries, it suggested that there should, in the longer term, be a change of the procedure.

Executive board members and full-time members of subsidiary boards, it suggested, should be employed by and paid salaries as senior officers in their own industries and should receive supplementary payments as board members.

The association has urged that the salaries for board members should be decided by the chairman and part-time board members of the nationalized industries.

They would take account of the chairman's salary and the rates prevailing in comparable industries. The association said, would correspond broadly to the practice in private industry.

In its submission the association said: "We consider that the public interest would be protected in such circumstances by the constraints of the chairman's salary and that more salary relationships, better management motivation

and better organization in each industry would result."

The memorandum also noted the problems caused by compression of salaries and the overlap between board members salaries and those of senior management



Morocco grants 5 oil search permits

The Moroccan government has granted five oil prospecting permits covering 21,798 square kilometres of north Morocco to a group composed of the French company Elf Aquitaine, the Franco-Moroccan company Societe Cherifienne des Petroles, and the state mining agency, Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minieres, according to the latest issue of the Government Gazette in Rabat.

Valid for four years from April 16, 1980, the five permits are located in the Rharb Basin and the Pre-Rif area north of Rabat, and include an offshore permit between the Sebou and Loukos river estuaries.

Bonn textile orders

Orders placed with the West German textile industry were up a price-adjusted 3 per cent in the first quarter of 1980, compared to the first quarter of 1979, the Textile Industry Association reports from Frankfurt.

Link with Singapore

In the past five years, Norwegian investments in Singapore more than doubled, and last year, for the first time in 10 years, the balance of trade in Norway's favour was halved. Norway hopes for greater co-operation with Singapore in offshore exploration.

Deficit narrows

France's seasonally adjusted trade deficit narrowed sharply in April to 2,044m francs (about £216m) from 5,849m francs in March, the external trade ministry says.

Five-day campaign

Australia's 500,000 metal workers this week start a five-day campaign aimed at reducing their working week to 35 hours from 40. Metal workers plan to work only 35 hours next week and claim payment for 40, union sources said.

French car sales up

New car registrations in France increased by 13.5 per cent in April to 213,000 units, according to preliminary trade reports.

21-nation energy agency plans to combat oil price explosions

Cooperation sought to cut fuel usage

By Nicholas Hirst

Ministers of the 21-nation International Energy Agency (IEA) meet in Paris this week to decide on new systems to combat a repeat of the 1979-80 oil price explosion, which doubled the price of crude supplies.

A report prepared by Dr Ulf Lantske, the director of the agency, setting out detailed recommendations to reduce oil consumption in member states, will be before the energy ministers, who are expected to agree to a communiqué exhorting member states to take its advice.

It will be the first time that internationally agreed recommendations have been made for individual countries to change their energy policies; and it is regarded by officials as being an important new step in co-operation on the reduction of oil usage.

Ministers are also expected to agree to a system for dealing with the kind of crisis which developed during the past 18 months. This is regarded as being substantially

different from the previous 1973-74 crisis which led to the creation of the IEA. The emergency oil sharing scheme then devised to meet a possible embargo similar to that imposed by Arab nations after the Yom Kippur war proved to have little relevance to the events following the cutback in Iranian production.

Prices doubled, but the short-falls in supplies never triggered the automatic IEA sharing system.

A new scheme to counter future attempts at a big price boost has been developed. It involves implementing suitably detailed import ceilings throughout member states to reduce demand for oil and so limit the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to impose price rises. Some countries are pushing for an announcement in Paris that the event of a "sub-crisis" such as occurred after the Iranian revolution, ministers would meet to agree new, stricter import ceilings. Others, more cautiously, want the commitment to be simply that ministers could agree to meet

on whether to agree to ceilings. There is considerable doubt as to whether the international political will is present for import ceilings to be sufficiently well to nullify Opec's ability to raise prices.

Opec itself, meeting in Algiers in the second week in June, will be watching developments closely.

The Lantske recommendations result from a study of oil use throughout member states which examined the possibilities of substitution of coal for oil in electricity generation, the raising of oil prices to reduce consumption.

It suggests that Italy, the United States and the Netherlands, particularly, should reduce oil-fired electricity generation, that the United Kingdom and Germany should consider importing coal, that Norway and the United Kingdom should encourage the collection of natural gas, that in Canada and the United States oil prices should be raised, and that natural gas pricing should reflect its value as a premium fuel.

Recommendations agreed by IEA ministers are expected to

be less pointed than Lantske's suggestions, but nevertheless carry sufficient weight to influence individual legislatures in pursuing policies which would reduce oil imports.

The United States, however, is expected to press once again for reductions in the 1980 import ceilings agreed by member states at their December meeting and in the import goals for 1985, as well as for new targets for 1990.

Other countries are unlikely to agree with the United States, but targets for 1990 may be agreed. At the EEC Council of Energy Ministers' meeting last week it was agreed that the EEC Commission should monitor progress on an intention to limit energy growth to 70 per cent of the growth in gross domestic product, to reduce oil to 40 per cent of primary energy supply and that electricity generation be fuelled by at least 70 per cent from non-oil sources.

A similar formula may be agreed by IEA ministers to reduce the oil import targets which are now the main plank of IEA policy.

Joint computer venture for oil exploration

Innovative computer systems designed to assist in oil exploration are being developed jointly by the British National Oil Corporation and International Computers.

A project team has been set up by the two companies in Glasgow, and BNOOC has ordered one of ICL's Distributed Array Processors (DAP), which is claimed to be more powerful than any conventional computer in use.

The DAP will be linked to a large ICL 2976 computer, and both will be installed in BNOOC's head office in Glasgow in September. Total value of the installation is about £2.5m.

The team at Glasgow will develop a range of systems which will be used by BNOOC in their own operations and marketed by ICL throughout the world. The systems will take advantage of BNOOC advances in exploiting the oil industry which will be used by BNOOC in their own operations and marketed by ICL throughout the world. The systems will take advantage of BNOOC advances in exploiting the oil industry which will be used by BNOOC in their own operations and marketed by ICL throughout the world.

A new approach to computer design has been adopted in the Distributed Array Processor. The more or memory has been subdivided into an array of small elements, each of which is provided with its own miniature processor. In the resulting system a large number of calculations can be done in parallel, and very high processing speeds can be achieved.

For BNOOC, the power of the DAP will be applied to the problem of simulating oil reservoirs in the North Sea, and to other technical problems. As

a priority, the joint project team is converting existing reservoir engineering simulation models for processing on the 2976 DAP combination.

The Distributed Array Processor has a total of 4,096 storage and processing elements. Its design won an ICL Research and Advanced Development League award by Dr S. F. Reddaway, one of the British Computer Society's 1979 awards.

Presented last month, this award was in the Society's Category 1, which is for achievement in the technical development of computing. Examples of large computing jobs for which it is suitable were quoted on that occasion as applications in nuclear reactor design; network studies for gas, telephone or other networks; and image processing and pattern matching.

ICL's first production-version Distributed Array Processor was delivered recently to Queen Mary College, London, where it will be used for future development of parallel processing systems. The BNOOC order is the second to be received, and a third is expected from the Science Research Council.

Vulnerability of pipelines

More failures would be prevented by better inspection of pipework immediately after

construction than by inspection of them regularly during the lifetime of a chemical plant, according to Mr Trevor Kletz, safety adviser to Imperial Chemical Industries.

In his address to the fourth international conference on pressure vessel technology, held this week in London and attended by experts from all over the world working in the field of oil, petrochemical and nuclear power, Mr Kletz highlighted the vulnerability of pipelines.

Technology News

According to his paper the most devastating explosions are due to pipe failure. The majority of materials handled in the oil and chemical industries are not in themselves explosive but are when mixed with air or oxygen in certain proportions. That factor makes the pipe a very critical section of any plant construction.

Since the Filizzogroup explosion of 1974, when 28 people lost their lives, Mr Kletz believes, the emphasis of published papers has been on how to handle leaks of gas and vapour, how they disperse in the atmosphere and how they behave after ignition. In contrast, little attention has been paid to the reasons why leaks occur and what might be done to prevent them.

Mr Kletz, who is also Industrial Professor at the University of Technology, Loughborough, collated reports from 67 incidents of leaks causing vapour explosions which occurred in various parts of the world.

Of these, 34 incidents resulted from some problem in the pipework. That proportion led the professor to study a further 29 cases, of which 50 per cent took place in the United Kingdom.

Those cases when studied closely revealed that corrosion, control operations and failure on equipment resulted in few incidents of pipe failure. However, better specification or inspection of construction work would have, according to the professor, been the most effective way of preventing the 19 pipe failures that had occurred.

Although the Health and Safety Executive has recently proposed legislation making regular inspection of vessels and pipework compulsory, the construction stage, the professor emphasizes, is the most crucial.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

Port of London

Government aid to meet severance costs in the Port of London is £35m and not £30m, as stated in *The Times* Business News on Saturday.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Greek owner makes an offer to British Shipbuilders

From Mr Stavros S. Niarchos
Sir, It is with some interest that I read your reports of May 13 and 15 concerning the delivery of World Scholar which seems to imply that my group have taken unfair advantage of the British taxpayer. This is not so and was never the intention.

The facts are that a contract was entered into with one of British Shipbuilders' yards for the construction of a vessel of about 250,000 dwt on a cost-plus basis. During construction, among other conditions including substantial payments during construction were a delivery date and a right of cancellation in the event of the vessel not being delivered by

December 31, 1979, under certain conditions. Towards the end of December of last year it became apparent to British Shipbuilders that the vessel could not be delivered in accordance with the contract by the cut-off date referred to above. Under the circumstances we were invited to renegotiate and as a result we achieved what was considered at the time a mutually acceptable commercial solution. In my experience this is a normal business practice internationally and I am somewhat at a loss to understand the interest that this transaction has aroused.

In view, however, of the implications referred to in the first sentence of this letter and since I do not consider myself

a lesser developed have I ever made benefiting from it sometimes offered to developed countries order not to be accruing advantage of a taxpayer, I would be prepared to reverse this and return the vessel Shipbuilders' against to us of the reduce which we have paid Shipbuilders for the of the vessel and to interest since deliver vessel.

Yours faithfully,
STAVROS S. NIARCHOS
Villa Margaux,
St Moritz,
Switzerland.
May 19.

Taking a practical look at interest rates

From Mr A. Verdin
Sir, I see that the letters (May 6) deriding my views on interest rates are from a financier and an academic. Perhaps this underlines the different views of capital taken by those who use it and those who manipulate or talk about it.

I read these in Munich, where I had been surprised to see the extent of new business activity. Inquiring from a German colleague I found that money can be borrowed between 8-11 per cent and he had recently purchased a house with a 5 per cent mortgage. From an American in a similar position I found that loans for specific investments can be obtained in Massachusetts at 8 1/2 per cent. Perhaps someone else could research the rest of the world.

Very limited funds were available here from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas, whose help I acknowledge, but I understand that this useful organization has been severely curtailed.

My company is successful growing and it should be clear that I am not in business purely for financial gain. I need neither help with my sums nor a scapegoat, just a reasonable source of finance without strings for further expansion and new projects. I know I could get better terms in the far North or West, but I have sound practical reasons for running this business in Oxford and I repeat I would receive more encouragement nearly anywhere else in the world.

So much for practice; I cannot match the theoretical resources of either critic, although from past evaluations of economic predictions random guess is as likely to be correct as any of our views. Professor Flew believes that inflation requires high interest rates. I believe that a high interest rate is a major cause of inflation.

In simple terms, if I have to pay more interest I have to increase prices and also potential productive investment becomes less attractive. It may be worth more in the end but in the meantime it has to be paid for. I do not "great pounds of one year as if they were of equal value with pounds of the next", but see money as a convenient means of exchanging resources, goods and services, and try to see that I produce more than I consume.

I know of no natural law which says that idle, non-risk capital should necessarily maintain or increase its value (and, according to Mr Harrison, it never has). The government set interest rates (why do they not rise naturally with inflation); if they were lowered inflation will fall. Yes, I can see that if interest rates are below inflation it will pay to borrow and buy something like gold, but it is possible to legislate for that without crippling wealth-producers.

Yours faithfully,
A. VERDIN,
Managing Director,
Analysis Automation Limited,
Southfield House,
Eynsham,
Oxford OX8 1JD.

Unsolicited mail: how can one stop it?

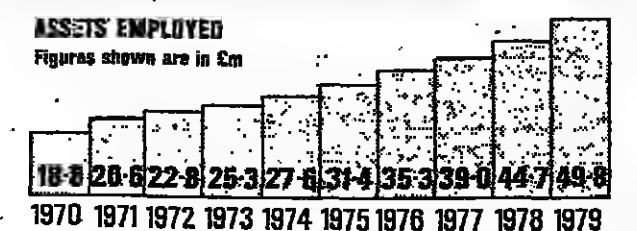
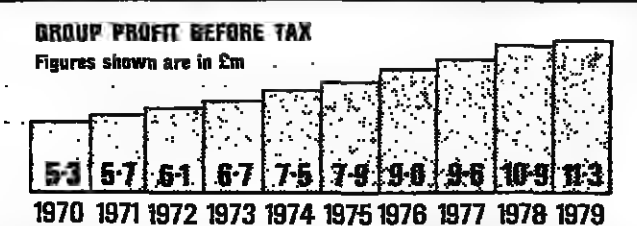
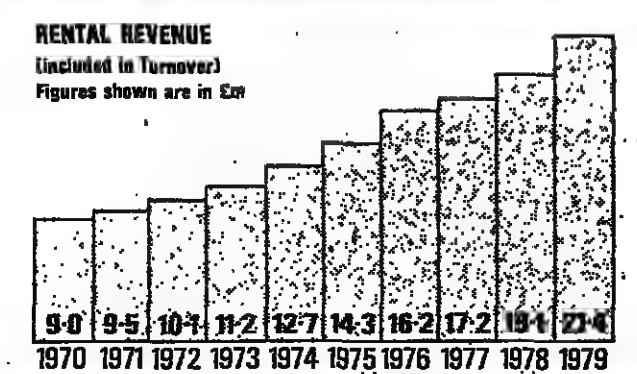
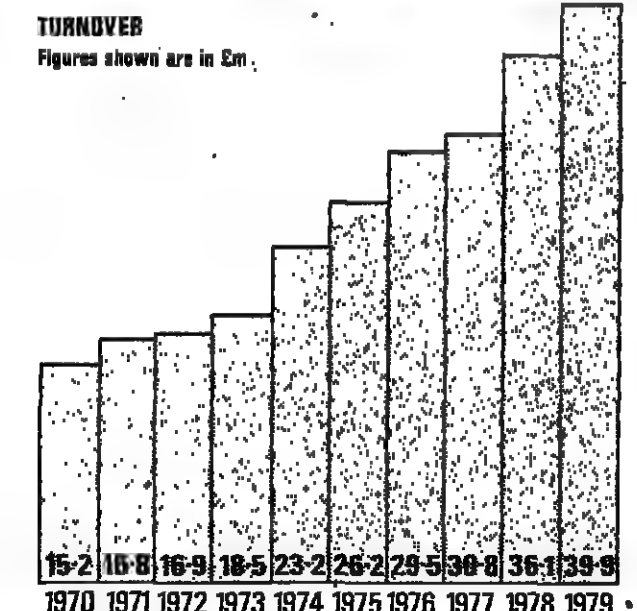
From Mrs Valerie J. Sir, Since moving I dress some months, I have been bombarded by a large mail-ordering me to be "agent". At last, after daughter described a soft-coping letter, I ordered a from their catalogue to obtain these, I some rather personal including my husband's.

The answers cannot to the firm's satisfaction today a further "ci come saying that he after all, want me to No reason was given left wondering who sort of secret blackmail by these or and if so, what is I This firm is now in of private informal myself and my family propose to keep it on and if so, can I do about it?

Can your readers ways in which I ci further important cited mail from this firms coming to me computer must be at some point. Yours truly,
VALERIE HAYNES,
Brow,
New Lane,
Skirrow Green,
Halifax HX3 0TE.

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CONTINUED PROGRESS DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

Mr. E. H. Cooper, the Chairman, reports:—

* Group Profits for 1979 after Depreciation but before Taxation and Extraordinary profits were £11,271,002 which although constituting a further record are only slightly ahead by 3.2% on the previous year. These results are satisfactory in the difficult circumstances prevailing through the year but they are disappointing and much lower than had been anticipated if circumstances had been normal.

* Directors recommend an increased Final Dividend of 5.7p per share (4.8p) making a total of 7.5p per share (6.52p).

* In terms of new rental business taken during 1979 the Group performed very well indeed and new records were established. New sale business secured did not match 1978's record results but was, nevertheless, the second highest so far achieved.

Future Prospects

* For the first quarter of 1980 both new rental and sale business secured throughout the Group were well in advance of 1979's results at this stage, although it would not be surprising if some falling-off occurred towards the end of the year.

* Provided that the Group and its suppliers remain free from both internal and external industrial disputes your Board is confident that 1980 will be a successful and encouraging year.

Meeting 12th June, 1980.

Dividend payable 7th July, 1980.

TR Services include PABX and Internal Telephone Systems
Data Communications
Switch Location: Time Control
Production Control: Fire Alarms
Fire Detection: Hotel Services
Security Guard Protection

HEAD OFFICE
TR House, Bletchley,
Milton Keynes, MK3 5JL.

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO

1979

The Annual Report for the Bank for the year 1979 was approved at the Board of Directors meeting on April 30, 1980.

In this report, the Managing Director and Chief General Manager, Prof. Alberto Ferrari, gives an overview of developments in international financial markets in the past year and stresses the effects of interest rate escalation. In this connection, the dangers are foreshadowed of an excessive accumulation of liquidity in the hands of oil-producing countries and of further growth in the external indebtedness of L.D.C.s. The need is stressed for a greater participation of international organizations in petrodollar recycling and for a bigger role of European Banks in this process.

As regards domestic developments, the BNL report notes the sustained rate of growth in 1979, underpinned by rising exports, a good tourist season and brisk consumer spending.

The strong demand for credit was kept within bounds by rigid quantitative controls and by the sharp rise in the discount rate in the last quarter of the year. Shifts of deposits into Treasury Bills became inevitable owing to the attractive conditions offered by such issues.

MAIN DATA FROM

BALANCE SHEET

(in millions of US dollars)*

| LIABILITIES | BNL-Sections |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital and Surplus | 1,482.3 |
| Deposits | 39,634.4 |
| Balance Sheet Total | 74,027.1 |
| ASSETS | |
| Cash and Banks | 7,518.8 |
| Securities | 9,143.3 |
| Loans to Customers and Correspondents | 24,814.0 |

*Equivalents of the Italian Lire amounts converted at the year end official rate of exchange.
Percentages based on US dollars amounts.

BNL's activities continued to expand rapidly. At the end of 1979, deposits from clients and correspondents amounted, for the bank, to US dollars 35,186.3 million, or 23.8% more than a year earlier. Total deposits for the entire BNL-group amounted to US dollars 39,634.4 million (+22.8%). Loans to customers and correspondents increased by 27.1% for the Bank, and by 24.9% in the aggregate for the BNL-group.

Securities held in the Bank's portfolio (including Treasury Bills) were US dollars 9,072.1 million. At the end of 1979, the BNL-group balance sheet total amounted to US dollars 74,027.1 million. As a reserve for credit risks, BNL set aside in 1979 US dollars 160.4 million. The Bank's net profit for the year was US dollars 15.9 million, and that of the Group US dollars 34.4 million.

The Bank continued to devote particular care to the export sector and expanded its activities in international financial markets. BNL's foreign network experienced a lively expansion. The cooperation with the ABECOR group was strengthened.



LONDON BRANCH
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EC3V 3QD

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

Atlanta, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Frankfurt/M., Hong Kong, Houston, Kuala Lumpur, Mexico City, Montreal, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo.

HEAD OFFICE

Via V. Veneto, 118—Rome.
(International Department: Via V. Veneto, 58—Rome)

مكتبة من الأصل

an office

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Mr Nott on the horns of a dilemma

Completed his own investigation into the Trade Investigations, the Minister, Mr John Nott, had relatively little to offer yesterday to any of those who consider themselves under the present system. Only a few words of immediate significance to be used, in the shape of a requirement that inspectors should report within a month, there is no time limit on visits, and reports can come out a year or more after the inspectors first visit, which they have all of a toothless chihuahua. The ill-undoubtedly make the reports want, and probably increase their. But this apart the Secretary of Trade finds himself impaled, like a sword, on the horns of a dilemma: to concede the conflicting claims of efficiency, or to insist on the direction of the investigation, to publish, to make, the guidance notes provided inspectors, so that witnesses before some idea of the methods by which they approach their task, and the exercise of great restraint when critical comment is made. These principles may jeopardise the report.

Guidance notes have, however, been inspectors over the past couple of years, but they have not prevented the inspectors from being so as to be positively unfair. Significant, in the longer run, may be in the direction of efficiency, of producing reports sooner, in later, inspectors are in future to be much more specifically to the at are considered to be of interest; the department is to be directed own investigatory powers under 19 wherever possible, in place of dependent investigation, the likelihood there will be fewer of them. If, the department is again in a state of speed-to look for legal below the first rank of QCs, who are to devote more of their time investigation than their more rethens.

aguered

figures from Readcut Inter-underline once again the dramatic of the United Kingdom carpets. Although Readcut's results show halved profits at £4.6m pre-tax aguered carpets division reports wn from £943,000 to £183,000, and carpets, both interdependent, are being particularly hit by a und, inflation, sky-high interest. fierce competition in a home the edge of one of the gravest since the thirties. Carpets in could be one of the worst hit. industry that is used to bumpy a stop-go policies of successive governments have resigned it to. But this time the outcome could than previously and this for sons.

carpets business this recession e something of a watershed: not some of the weaker and more rms—some of them actually well go to the wall but also because quite clear in what shape will be when the recovery comes and eathing space to rebuild finances. ngly, the industry has been nd adaptable and the larger firms ell with international competition. is not that much room for more reduction methods.

JUST

proceedings against BAT and its paper subsidiary, Appleton over-annual report, which shows BAT ser to its avowed aim of a 60-40 sep tobacco and other interests. in straight sales terms. BAT its target last year with tobacco

into the wall to be opened 50 years from now in AD 2030 by the manager of that day and shared with his guests. Here today, there tomorrow seemed to be the message of the hour. Ladbroke's four London and 11 provincial casinos are the hostages of Lord Allen of Abbeydale, the all-powerful chairman of the dreaded Gaming Board.

The Ladbroke share price has been buffeted by the successful objection by Lord Allen and his board members to the three group's licenses for the Lad- West End casinos, the Hertford Club broke, the Hertford Club and Park Lane Casino. Lad- broke, it was said, had sought to entice gamblers from other establishments by means some of which would have brought a blush to the cheek of the young person.

The licence for Ladbroke's remaining London casino, the Park-Tower, is up for renewal

but Stein says that this too is for sale. The two helicopters, on hire from McAlpine Aviation, carried Stein, Sir Henry Marking, and John Jarvis, chairman of Lad- broke's hotels and holidays division. They were flown by ex-army captain Mike Barrett. A second helicopter piloted by another ex-army man, Capt Arthur Burland, carried Lad- broke aides and observers.

They took off in brilliant morning sunlight from the Battersea Heliport in south-west London, and flew at about 140 mph and 1,500 feet above scenes of rape and tillage in the English countryside below. They skirted a flight of American F-111's from Upper Heyford and soon disappeared into the industrial muck that stretched from east of Birmingham to the west of Manchester and persisted until Levensand.

Safely on the ground, John Jarvis read a Ladbroke mani-

festro. The group, he said, was spending £11m on these three hotels, and on another now under construction in Edinburgh. These represented over 600 new jobs and added another 480 extra bedrooms, or another 10 per cent to the group's stock. This was, he said, the biggest single hotel building exercise in Britain since the mid-seventies.

Jarvis is an exponent of what he calls "retail theatre". Hotels, he declares, have to get away from pinstripes and all that, and into "a new era of hotel-keeping". Hospitality and service should endure but those offering it "have to go towards a new theatrical style".

In catering terms, the impres-ario of this in the Ladbroke group is a Mrs Mary Wade who Mr Jarvis described as a "full-time researcher of new dishes—dishes that were produced in the 1800s and have now been forgotten or dishes that are

now made in Mexico and not known outside Mexico". Mrs Wade, he said, is a librarian and a technologist of food. Any "new" dish she suggests is in true theatrical style given a provincial try-out first at the group's Mercury Motor Inn, Chester, and if successful goes on tour to Ladbroke's other 30-odd provincial hotels, and then, who knows? Even on to a West End run at Ladbroke's London flagship, the Westmoreland.

Cyril Stein kept out of the casino controversy. He did, however, tell me: "We have had a fair amount of aggra-vation with it, and we have made a corporate decision to get out of the casino business." He was confident, he said, that the group could replace the one-half contributed to profits made by the casinos through the group's hotel and holidays, retail and property interests.

"At the back-end of 1977 we thought we could have 100 hotels and 6,000 bedrooms by 1982. We will not get that number of hotels but we will get that number of bedrooms." The reason was, he said, that there were no longer enough inde-pendent hoteliers of quality to be acquired, so the group would have to build more and larger hotels of its own.

The Warwick Mercury Hotel, by the way, is being built only 10 miles or so away from the village of Ladbroke, the home of Arthur Bender, who founded the Ladbroke group at the turn of the century.

Rose Davies

When simplicity is not a virtue

Those who believe that money matters (but who do not believe that money is the only thing that matters) will be relieved to find the way in which the domestic debate about economic policy is developing.

Once upon a time there was a school which held that, provided the growth of the money stock was held within certain limits, the rest of the economy could be left to fly on auto-pilot and all would turn out well, with the rate of inflation coming nicely down.

Ever since this school came to dominate the present Government's economic thinking, gentle voices have been raised asking for some explanation of the mechanism by which this miracle would come to pass. For a while the answer was that a firm statement of the Government's monetary intentions would change "expectations" and, as a result, cast their shadow before them.

More recently those who believe in the benign effect of "rational expectations" have had difficulty in coming to terms with the data emerging, for example, on wage settlements in the present pay round.

If economists of this school misled Mrs Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe and others into thinking that there were simple, one solution answers to complicated problems, they did a serious disservice to us all. As over the next year it is found that things are not coming right at the expected pace, I hope that we shall not have a series of "discoveries" that the rate of inflation is also affected by world commodity prices, the existence of trade unions with bargaining power, the existence of monopolies and oligopolies capable of passing on cost increases to their customers, or whatever.

The mistake of the Heath govern-ment was that it came to think that the economy could be stimulated by fiscal and monetary means while a prices and incomes policy tried to keep the lid on inflation.

The mistake of this Government has been to think that inflation could be dealt with by monetary policy alone and that the rest (combined perhaps with ritual incantations about "cash limits for the public sector") would take care of itself.

One of the chief contributions made by this Government to public affairs is the attack on the view that govern-ment itself is omniscient and should be omniscient. Mrs Thatcher, in particular, has gone out of her way to get over the message that individual groups and institutions should not auto-matically turn to the Government for the solutions to problems which they are unable to find for themselves.

The reverse of this, however, ought to be that government is very respon-sible for things that are directly under its own control.

The money supply is clearly some-thing that the Government can control. It now admits, almost in public, that it failed to get it under control until the very end of 1979. Even more clearly, wages and salaries in the government service are in an area where the Gov-ernment has total discretionary powers.

Given this administration's instinctive dislike of all government in general and central government in particular, it is surprising to put it mildly that it has taken a year for the realization to form that under present pay arrange-ments for the public sector, it is the Government itself which is fueling the

Re-casting pensions to aid economic strategy

Raymond Nottage

Apart from the savings to be secured in these ways, the nationalized industries probably need to review their methods of financing pensions for another important reason. Hitherto, the actuaries have valued their pension funds on the assumption that their investments would earn a positive real rate of return.

In the light of experience over the last 10 years or more, however, this assumption is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain and it would not be surprising if at the next valuation the actuaries decided that negative real rates of return must be henceforth assumed. This would produce substantial deficiencies for funds that had previously been only just in balance, and horrifying figures for those that had been less well endowed.

Such a development would come as a further severe blow to industries already hard pressed by Government fiat. Its effects could not be escaped altogether. They would be mini-mized, however, by reducing as far as the industries can legitimately do so, their schemes' reliance on advance funding.

It may be argued that in switching a significant part of their pension liabilities from a funded to a pay-as-you-go basis the nationalized industries would be jeopardizing the security of their employees' pensions, especially in an industry that might be cut back in size.

That is true for pension increases, but the change would not put the employees in that industry in a worse position than those of a private sector company that at present gives pension increases but could not do so if it fell on evil times.

For that part of the liabilities that was transferred to pay-as-you-go by contracting into the state scheme, the security of the employees' pensions would be in no way reduced. Indeed, since those liabilities would be backed by the nation's taxable capacity that security would be enhanced, particularly in an industry whose future is uncertain.

Adoption of these suggested policies by the nationalized industries should win Govern-ment approval. They would reduce the Exchequer's con-tribution to the National Insur-ance Fund, and eliminate in respect of 1.5 million em-ployees the complicated administration that contracting out involves for both employers and the DSS.

Most important of all from the Government's point of view, however, would be the slowing down of the transfer of owner-ship of Britain's payable base from individuals to trusts, organizations which have power without being account-able for its exercise and have yet to prove their economic value and justification.

The author was formerly Director General of the Royal Insti-tute of Public Administration.

The dangers of Austria's hard currency policy

Some countries, like Britain, have a hard currency thrust upon them. These days most governments court currency strength.

Over the past 10 years Austria has been one of the most consistent practitioners of a hard currency policy with the shilling linked to relatively strong currencies since the early 1970s.

This determined currency policy appears to have played a significant part in the remarkable success of the Austrian economy over the past decade. This month Austria has been celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the agreement that gave the country its post-war independence, its pride bolstered by the knowledge that it has come through the 1970s with healthy economic growth, full employment and low inflation.

The hard shilling policy has played a key role in creating this economic success by keeping imported inflation down and so restraining internal cost pressures.

As two of Austria's three chief trading partners—West Germany and Switzerland—are hard currency nations with low inflationary bias, the topic of a strong shilling policy becomes still more impressive.

But Austria's trade deficit has also been growing fast bearing out suggestions that the hard shilling policy is "weakening the international competitive position of Austrian industry."

Pattern

Until more statistical evidence is available it is possible to argue that the first quarter surge in imports reflected a sudden, short-term expansion in industrial investment and private demand and that the figures do not necessarily set a pattern for the year.

Certainly, the finance ministry in Vienna does not seem to regard the balance of payments as a serious problem, and is still confident that Austria as a Triple A borrower on international finance markets, can finance its deficit abroad.

Moreover, because the Austrian shilling is not traded heavily on currency markets, the authorities should be able to maintain their hard currency policy successfully in the medium term and not have to fear a sudden fall from favour such as that which hit the Deutschmark earlier this year when it was realized that West Germany was running a growing balance of payments deficit.

But the declining importance of manufacturing industry, the underlying balance of payments trend, the country's high public sector borrowing requirement of around 4.5 per cent of gross national product are all signs that Austria, for all its economic success, is living beyond its means.

In the past, pragmatic governments backed by moderate but firm trade union leader-ship have pushed through the adjustments needed to keep Austria's economy on course.

If the balance of payments continues to deteriorate this year they will have to demonstrate the same ability. For at present, Austria's hard currency policy appears to be carrying the seeds of its own destruction.

Peter Norman

Trade gap

In the first quarter of this year, the value of goods imported into Austria jumped by 28 per cent to 76,700m schillings (£2,625m) while exports advanced in value by only 18 per cent to 53,900m schillings. Even after excluding the sharply higher-imported oil bill there was still an increase of 23 per cent in imports. Austria's visible trade gap was up by 58 per cent to 22,800m schillings in the first quarter compared with the same period of 1979.

In Austria's case, visible trade provides only part of the balance of payments picture. Tourism is a vitally important earner of invisibles. But on the basis of the first quarter trade figures, Austria's current account deficit this year is likely to be a good deal higher than the £2,500m (£1,090m) forecast by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in February. This in itself represented a considerable increase from last year's £2,000m current account deficit.

Business Diary: I'm Cyril, fly me



Helping to spread Ladbroke's bets: (left to right) Michael Montague, Sir Henry Marking, John Jarvis and Cyril Stein.

and tourism execu-cuted a series of helicopter landings in west Midlands and yesterday. housewives and con-jorkers watched un-finely as two beige squirrel helicopters from the heat haze building sites. fings, all of which eted without loss of the opening shot in to restore the repu of the share price of ole Group. Cyril roke's chairman, led supported by Sir King, the chairman sh Tourist Authority i Montague, chair- of English Tourist

of the three land- were completed un- they were refuelled iger campaign by groups of financially up-porters.

ings were officially as "topping out" at Ladbroke Mer- under construction d, Warwick and

last night observers y interpreting the a bold attempt to a stockmarket n it is not indiffer- that Ladbroke is and Grand Met, the t hotelier in Britain ble to rise above nes in the casino ifficance was placed ur that in each of hotels now taking shum of Courvoisier Jognac was sealed

The General Funds Investment Trust Limited

THE GROWING BENEFITS FROM A POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

Distribution of Investments at 15th January 1980

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Japan | 13.8% |
| USA | 14.3% |
| Far East | 2.5% |
| Other | 11.6% |
| United Kingdom | 57.8% |

Dividends Gross Revenue

Copies of the Accounts may be obtained from City Financial Administration Limited, Regis House, King William Street, London EC4R 3AR.

Rose Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Late recovery after heavy selling among oils

Investors caught a glimpse of what might happen when the oil bubble bursts as prices dropped dramatically yesterday, dragging the rest of the market with them.

The summer weather and the second leg of the three-week account had lulled most dealers into a false sense of security which was shattered by the appearance of sellers. This followed weekend press forecasts of an imminent end to the oil boom and reports of production difficulties in the huge Ninian field.

However, jobbers had been fully aware of the problems, marking prices sharply lower from the outset, which did much to deter panic selling. But the damage was done as far as the rest of the market was concerned as it was dragged lower in the wake of oil.

A prime casualty was ICI, with a large stake in the Ninian field and first quarter figures due out tomorrow. It fell 6p to 374p.

As a result the index, which has both BP and ICI as constituents, tumbled 3.7 at 3 pm before recovering to close only 1.9 off at 433.8 following a statement from the Chevron Corp.

This warned the market that the statement regarding production problems at Ninian, in which it was a strike, had been issued prematurely and had been exaggerated.

The announcement did it job with prices recovering after hours although most were still

below their best. Jobbers went home in a confident mood, however, expecting to see a further recovery in trading today.

Gilt remained in a sombre mood, trading in narrow levels and overshadowed by the

At yesterday's Home Churn annual meeting shareholders heard that second quarter growth had trickled away to nothing. As a result, analysts are downgrading profits estimates to £3.3m after an interim of £3.2m. The share price dipped 3p to 115p.

troubles elsewhere. In long, falls of between £1 and £2 were not uncommon while at the shorter end earlier rises of £1 soon turned into a deficit.

Dealers said conditions still reflected last week's dismal bank lending and inflation figures and had deterred buyers for the time being.

Leading industrials had a quiet time, drifting lower with the rest of the market.

Dunlop continued against the trend, rising 2p to 72p as Far Eastern buying picked up another 250,000 shares.

Elsewhere, Rank slipped 4p to 188p and Unilever eased 1p to 405p. Glaxo at 188p, Beechams at 114p and Fisons at 287p held firm.

But it was the apparent losses in oil that captured everyone's imagination, although some reaction had been on the cards for some time. Turnover among the majors

was fairly low as BP shed 10p to 325p, Shell 4p to 570 and Ultramar 10p to 328p.

Among the second liners, Siebens tumbled 3p to 888p, with Clyde Petroleum down 5p to 535p, Lasso 28p to 600p, Tricentral 16p to 348p and Burnmah 5p to 205p.

Onshore driller Carless Capel was unchanged at 146p after slipping to 152p, but Bechtley Exploration fell 22p to 178p and Attack dropped 24p to 244p.

Oil related shares also came in for a beating with IC Gas 12p off at 820p, Carveo 7p at 183p, International Thomson 12p at 400p and Associated News 6p at 287p.

Properties attracted support

despite some critical press comment. This was sparked off by favourable full-year figures from Land Securities, including some hefty revaluations which added £1.50p to the asset value and lifted the shares 12p to 342p. This in turn prompted gains across the board, although profit taking had taken its toll a little closer.

MEPC closed 1p higher at 213p, but Great Portland drifted 2p to 244p and Hammerson "A" slipped 3p to 875p while Haslemere finished unchanged at 332p.

Among companies reporting, J. H. Fenner rose 4p to 130p after some good interim figures while Cakebread Robey added 1p to 33p and H. Samuel closed unchanged at 210p.

Lower profits wiped 7p from MAM's at 133p and 41p from Readicut International at 19p.

Shares of News International were suspended at 164p amid speculation that the group's UK assets were up for grabs. Meanwhile, Stearns Romana returned from suspension 15p up at 22p following terms from the English Association of American Bond Holders.

The latest moves in the US knocked 2p from BAT at 241p after its recent acquisition of Appleton.

Also on the takeover front, British Sugar rose 4p to 206p on reports that Lush, down 3p at 80p, was about to make a counter bid.

Favourable mention helped Time Products 3p to 68p but Feders fell 3p to 42p, and

Thomas Borthwick was 2p lower at 44p, MK Electric slipped 7p to 177p.

Buyers mopped up another 250,000 shares in Courtaulds yesterday, ahead of probably dismal figures next week. Some attribute it to the appointment of a new management team and the bullish statement on textiles by Coats Patons last week.

However, the market puts it down to the rejection of earlier plans to cut the dividend. The shares rose 2p to 70p against the trend.

Polly Peck recovered 6p of its recent fall at 43p while buying in a thin market helped Steel Bros 15p to 170p. But in foods the announcement that the chairman had sold 250,000 shares clipped 1p from Bejam at 76p.

In stores Sears remained unchanged at 41p despite a placing in the market of over 3 million shares. Weak spots were found in Home Churn, down 3p to 119p, and Mothercare, off 2p to 238p, but weekend comment of a takeover left House of Fraser 2p lower at 148p.

Equity turnover on May 16 was 581.647m (11,213 bargains). Active shares yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Carless Capel, Lasso, Premier Cons, Charterhall, BP, KCA Int, Tricentral, Maple, Shell, RTZ, MEPC, Unilever, Allied Breweries, BAT Industries and Bechtams.

Pretax profits halved to £4.6m at Readicut

By Catherine Gunn

Carpets and textiles group Readicut International's gross margins collapsed in the year to March 31 1980 under the combined pressures of high interest rates, increasing raw material costs, the stronger pound and fierce competition for a shrinking home market.

Group pre-tax profits halved to £4.63m, though turnover rose 6.7 per cent to £92.8m. The final dividend has been cut by 43.7 per cent to 1p gross making a total of 1.79p, against 2.53p.

The current year's results depend heavily on the second half, which usually sees a seasonal upturn.

It never materialized in 1979-80, Mr Paul Crosset, the chairman, is "not expecting anything very great in the current half". But he is not expecting a reduction of the interim dividend, yet, either.

Readicut has managed to preserve its market share, ready for an upturn if one does come. Its main problem last year was its inability to pass on the effects of inflation, especially in the export market. Overseas profits fell 38 per cent to £1.09m. Competition at home

from cheap Unit imports also matters.

As a major supplier of carpets to the BL, group is keeping an eye on BL's fortunes, demand from the c accounted for roughly a £980,000 drop in £1.63m, in the text.

The carpets division most, in the continuation and severe dogging the industry. It is being down "to meet demand", and up it may go in the next

More financial news

recent United States, Royal Rugs, long. "Other" interest from hefty increases in raw materials, but a small improvement.

Capital expenditure was £5.24m and has led to an estimated £1.2m. The group is co on improving efficiency looking out for potential in related areas, but has not yet started. But has costs last year, at £215.3m, to £113m.

Briefly

Walter Lawrence: Chairman of his annual statement company cannot expect a climate but overall, he results for current year acceptable. It intends by organic growth acquisitions.

North British Prop: £3.24m 91 per cent unsecured loan stock 1 by way of rights to shareholders, some 9 nominal has been taken.

Glasgow Pavilion: total annual meeting special resolution 5 group's capital has been broader and strength of company, principally activities.

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Enray: Again no dividend 1979. Turnover £2.16m Profit £163,000 (£152,100 tax, £1.17p (1.1p) share 9.02p (7.71p).

Ben Williams and Co: for 1979 £1,951m (£1,73 tax profit £10,000 (£25,045p (1.7p). Dividend 0.5p.

Metalex (Holdings): reported satisfactory financial year at annual Group has substantial bank and is keen to acquire companies in cash or the shareholders should be satisfied "with results half."

Associates, Deal: As B Waring and Giliw (1 Fielding, Newson-Smith chased 95,000 ordinary and Co (Holdings) at bringing total holding to 110 (14.68 per cent).

Assan Frontier Tea: Or Mr N. I. E. Ostrom 100,000 shares. He takes an interest in 1 shares (10.69 per cent). sang date, Lever Secu wholly-owned subsidiary acquired million share sending 10.61 per cent.

P. & W. MacLellan: report chairman says that taking place within a likely to have a marked profitability. Upset this be considerable and it v terminal losses. Reduce charges from lower be will gradually become but not until the last few of 1980. He hopes trade for 1980 will not fall 1979's.

Options

Company results of one of the main feature traded options market day. Land Securities profits up by 44 per cent 174 contracts out of a 513. Racial traded 107 came in third on the di 85.

In traditional options, had a busy day, partly with the oil stocks. Call produced in Premier, Lasso and KCA Inter as well as Dunlop, Com Lush and Rumburg puts in Berkeley Expl and Premier.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of Victoria, Australia)

Half-yearly Profit and Dividend

The directors of ANZ Banking Group Limited announce an unaudited, consolidated profit after tax excluding extraordinary items for the half year ended March 31, 1980 of \$A65,872,000 an increase of \$A16,138,000 or 32.4 per cent compared with the previous corresponding half year.

After extraordinary items the consolidated profit for the half year was \$A70,111,000 compared with \$A53,480,000 for the 1979 half year.

The higher earnings in the current half year have resulted mainly from:

- a general increase in business volumes
- increased overseas exchange earnings
- greater recoveries of costs through fees and commissions
- continued effective cost control
- increased profitability of the finance company subsidiaries, including the initial contribution

from Finance Corporation of Australia Limited. The directors said that operating conditions are expected to be less favourable in the second half of the year and it may not be easy to maintain the same level of profitability for the full year.

Details of the consolidated result for the half year ended March 31, 1980 are set out below.

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 12 cents a share for the year to September 30, 1980 (1979 - 10c a share). It is payable on July 4, 1980 to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on June 9, 1980 (Dividends payable to shareholders on the London and Wellington registers will be converted to local currency at the appropriate rate for telegraphic transfers on June 9, 1980) and transfers must be lodged before 5 p.m. on that day to participate.

| | Half-Year to 31/3/80 \$A'000s | Half-Year to 31/3/79 \$A'000s | Percentage Movement |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Banking operating profit after taxation | 45,722 | 35,492 | +28.8 |
| Non-banking operating profit after taxation | 22,475 | 14,606 | +53.9 |
| Consolidated operating profit after taxation | 68,197 | 50,098 | +36.1 |
| Less: Minority interest of outside shareholders in subsidiary companies | 2,325 | 364 | |
| Consolidated operating profit attributable to members of the company | 65,872 | 49,734 | +32.4 |
| Extraordinary items (net) | | | |
| Surplus on Sale of Properties | 3,702 | 1,024 | |
| Surplus on Sale of Shares in subsidiary and associated companies | 542 | 2,722 | |
| Less: Minority interest of outside shareholders in subsidiary companies | 4,244 | 3,746 | |
| Extraordinary profits - excluding minority interests | 4,239 | 3,746 | +13.3 |
| Consolidated profit after extraordinary items attributable to members of the company | 70,111 | 53,480 | +31.1 |
| Group income | 794,068 | 592,700 | +34.0 |
| Group Interest Paid | 401,352 | 287,000 | +39.8 |
| Taxation Expense | | | |
| - Banking Companies | 42,862 | 34,024 | +26.0 |
| - Non-Banking Companies | 14,869 | 11,576 | +28.4 |
| Depreciation including amortisation | 9,699 | 8,786 | +10.4 |
| Earnings (before extraordinary items) per share on issue at March 31 | 47.70cents | 49.00cents | |
| Earnings (before extraordinary items) per share (average, adjusted for bonus issue, staff share issue and issue to The Bank of Adelaide shareholders) | 47.90cents | 39.20cents | |

The March 1980 figures include:

- the full half year's results of The Bank of Adelaide, The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Limited and Finance Corporation of Australia Limited and its subsidiaries
- 75.0% of the profits of the total New Zealand operations following incorporation of a separate New Zealand subsidiary (ANZ Banking Group [New Zealand] Limited) in October, 1979 and the subsequent acquisition of 25% of the shares in this company by the New Zealand public.

Banking operating profits include the profits of overseas banking company subsidiaries which were previously included in non-banking profits and 1979 comparative figures have been adjusted to this basis. The 1979 comparative figures do not include those of The Bank of Adelaide, The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Limited and Finance Corporation of Australia Limited and its subsidiaries.

Issued and listed securities as at March 31, 1980

| | Number Issued '000s | Of Which Listed '000s | Par Value | Paid-up Value |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Ordinary Shares: | 138,218 | 138,218 | \$A1.00 | \$A1.00 |
| Of which issued during reporting period | 11,471 | 11,471 | \$A1.00 | \$A1.00 |
| Debentures - totals only | 1,207,361 | | | |
| Unsecured Notes - totals only | 488,394 | | | |

Rowe and Pitman raid on Laurence Scott

By Rosemary Unsworth

Stockbrokers Rowe and Pitman moved into the market yesterday and picked up 1.5m shares in Laurence Scott, the electrical machinery and control gear manufacturer, on behalf of Mining Supplies.

The shares represent a 16.4 per cent holding in the group, and Mining Supplies said it intended to go on buying at 60p a share until it had purchased a 29.9 per cent holding. This price represents a 14p premium on Laurence Scott's Friday night price and values the group at £5.6m. Mining Supplies' acquisition included a 4 per cent stake which was previously bought by Sabin Bacon White.

Mining Supplies, which manufactures mining machinery, decided to buy the stake to use it as a blocking device if another company decided to make a bid for Laurence Scott, or as a basis for a takeover offer of its own. Mining Supplies' chairman, Mr Arthur Snipe, explained that the group was using Laurence Scott increasingly as a supplier and wanted to increase its business with the company in future.

"We will have to have talks with them about board representation as I believe we will reach our 29.9 per cent target although we have no intention of paying more than 60p a share. This is a fair offer."

Last year Laurence Scott made losses of £997,000 and Mr Snipe, chairman, explained that the group had been seriously affected by the engineering strike.

Rowe and Pitman said yesterday that its announcement over the share buying was prompted by criticism earlier this year over its role in the De Beers raid on Cons Gold.

RTZ may help develop Panama mine

By Michael Prest

Rio Tinto-Zinc, the London mining finance house, may have found its next major mine. The company is talking to the government of Panama about developing the huge Cerro Colorado copper deposit.

The deposit lies on the south-eastern side of Panama's central divide. Estimated reserves are 1,300m tonnes with a copper content of 0.78 per cent. At a projected mining rate of around 187,000 tonnes a year, the mine's life would be at least half a century. The mine would be open cast. At present, Cerro Colorado is 80 per cent owned by a Panamanian government agency, Codemin, and 20 per cent by Texas Gulf, the American company. Texas is considering pulling out.

Business appointments

New board member at Distillers

Sir William Pile has been appointed to the board of Distillers Co.

Mr Nigel Wicks, an assistant secretary at the Treasury in charge of energy policy and relationships with public sector energy industries, has become a part-time member of the board of the British National Oil Corporation. He replaces Mr Fred Jones, another Treasury man.

Mr A. Shipman has been made financial controller of the London Co-operative Society. He succeeds Mr Francis McKay who has resigned.

Mr A. M. Kyd and Mr P. N. Kyd have been appointed senior executives with responsibilities for

Thomson to spend £200m

By Our Financial Staff

More than £200m has been earmarked by International Thomson Organisation for the development of its existing, non-oil interests in Britain during the next five years.

In his annual statement Mr Gordon Brunton, the president, says that while the needs of existing businesses must remain "our top priority", substantial resources still remain available for development elsewhere in the world, notably in the United States.

He tells shareholders that the company's objective remains the same, "to become a leading international publishing, communications and information business with strong ancillary interests in leisure and natural resources".

On prospects for earnings, Mr Brunton says that in the medium term a higher proportion of income than expected is likely to be generated from

oil. Nevertheless, non-oil profits are expected to continue to rise in absolute terms.

In his report the chairman, Lord Thomson of Fleet, says that although the financial contribution from North Sea oil interests is now dominant, it should not be overlooked that the group's travel interests are contributing on a scale that would have been "undreamed of 10 years ago".

Moreover, regional newspapers, which have been a consistently reliable performer, again made a "solid contribution".

Last year the travel companies - Thomson Holidays, Britannia Airways and Luna Poly - returned earnings of £21.2m before interest and tax, against £17.3m in the previous year. Oil and gas earnings on the same basis were £10.3m against £7.5m, and regional newspapers increased earnings from £13m to £13.7m.

National newspapers, affected

NCB orders aid Fenner rally

By Our Financial Staff

Power transmission engineering group JH Fenner has recovered the profits it lost a year ago through the road-haulage strike and an internal dispute. This year's earnings and steel strikes marred the interim performance to March 1, 1980, only slightly.

In the current second half, the group has noted "a decline in some markets" and warns against expecting too much for the full year. But it looks as though the group's 1979-80 profits will beat the £50.1m pretax record set in 1978.

The interim pretax profit came out at £42.6m against £28.1m a year earlier, against interest costs of £14.2m - a £75.0m increase. Turnover was £58.1m against £42.4m. The interim dividend has risen 10 per cent, and the group expects to increase the final by a



Mr Joseph Palmer, chairman of J. H. Fenner.

similar amount. That would give a prospective yield of 9.94 per cent at 130p.

The recovery came mainly in the United Kingdom, particularly on the power transmission

side. With the current emphasis on solid fuels, the NCB has increased its spending on conveyor belts. JH Fenner remains the NCB's largest conveyor belt supplier. Competition is tougher overseas.

bearing maker Dick Bearings, came close to its budget. But the cost of servicing the borrowings for the acquisition was more than anticipated. Total group borrowings are now running at about £18m.

The fluid sealing side is still suffering from the side effects of the "severe" poor health of the automotive industry", according to group chief executive, Mr Peter Barker.

In the United States, the recession is pushing the US side from profits towards break-even point. The group has now cut its 25 per cent stake in Dutch group Rapistan van der Lande to £128m.

Results lift Landsit shares to new high

By Philip Robinson

Shares in Land Securities Investment Trust, Britain's largest property company, jumped 16p to a new high of 342p yesterday as the company announced a 44 per cent rise in pretax income and a sample property valuation which indicates a 25 per cent rise in values last year.

Before the figures, Landsit's price was falling with the sector and touched 326p at one point. Some analysts had been expecting £37m pretax and estimated that property values had increased by 15 to 16 per cent last year.

Landsit's preliminary figures show profits up from £26.3m to £38m on a 10 per cent rise in total income to £83.5m.

Rents and interest the group received rose by £58.8m to £60.3m and interest charges dropped because of low borrowings and the conversion of

three loans stocks last September from £2.2m to £2.2m.

Landsit has boosted the yearly dividend by 20 per cent to 11.14p gross with a 7.57p final.

At the end of March, Landsit's property portfolio was worth about £1,020m, including £1,175m of properties at valuation by Knight Frank and Rutley at March 1979 and £26.3m of additions during last year at cost.

A sample survey by the valuers now estimates that the group's properties are worth 25 per cent more than a year ago.

The group says that without adjusting for any taxation payable if properties were sold, the consolidated net assets of the group at the end of March 1980 amounted to £884m on which basis the fully diluted net asset value per share would be 371p.

Agreement over M & B 'A' shares

By Catherine Gunn

Paint and wallpaper stores group AG Stanley and the Imperial Group's pension fund, ITC, have at last agreed terms for the outstanding "A" shares of Morris and Blakey Wall Papers which AG Stanley did not manage to mop up last year when it acquired the rest of M and B.

ITC and others, holding between them 13.2 per cent of the "A" capital - £64,000 shares - refused a cash and shares offer in June 1979 worth 33.25p and M and B "A" share, with the AG Stanley share element underwritten for 70p cash by Kleinwort Benson.

Almost a year on, they have nearly all irrevocably undertaken to accept an offer worth 39.6p and M and B "A" share, adjusted for a three-for-one share split, with AG Stanley's shares trading in the market at 74p. This time the share element is not underwritten for cash.

The advisers to AG Stanley, Kleinwort Benson, explain that the Takeover Panel foresees no problems with the shareholders who accepted the lower offer for their "A" shares last June on the grounds that 33.25p invested at the market since then would be worth 39p or more now.

Under the terms of the new offer - three AG Stanley shares and £5.70 cash for every 20 M and B "A" shares plus the interim M and B dividend of 0.32p gross - ITC gets £162,000 cash, including the dividend, and almost 85,000 of AG Stanley's 25.3m ordinary shares, in return for its 565,000 odd M and B "A" shares.

Briefly

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Ben Williams and Co: for 1979 £1,951m

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Putting profits to work

Results at a glance

| millions of pounds sterling | 1979 | 1978 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Net sales | 699.6 | 576.7 |
| Trading profit | 172.0 | 146.5 |
| Earnings for the year | 41.4 | 44.1 |

£200 million investment in the United Kingdom over the next five years.

Summary of the report of the President, Mr G C Branton:

This has been the first full trading year of International Thomson Organisation Limited, the financial holding company for the Group. Net sales at £699.6m were 21.3% higher than in the previous year, and trading profit at £172.0m showed an increase of 17.4% despite the loss of £39.3m in 1979 resulting from the Times Newspapers dispute. Earnings at £41.4m were £2.7m lower than 1978 because of the Times Newspapers dispute and the high rate of tax on our oil profits which dominated the 1979 profit picture. The price per barrel of oil rose over the year from about £6.50 to £11.50 and has risen further in 1980. On the other hand, the rate of petroleum revenue tax was increased during 1979 from 45% to 60% and the U.K. Government has since proposed an increase in the rate to 70%. On that basis the Government take from every incremental pound on the price of oil will be over 87%. During the year your Company's payments of royalties, petroleum revenue tax and corporation tax on North Sea earnings were £68m and are expected to exceed £200m in 1980.

The Group's financial position continued to strengthen. Total debt at the year end was £97.2m compared to £137.2m at the previous year end, and cash and bank term deposits and short term investments were £79.8m compared to £82.4m at the end of 1978. Debt directly related to North Sea oil production has been fully repaid in 1980.

A dividend of US 5.75 cents per common share has been declared payable on July 15, 1980 to shareholders of record on June 6, 1980. For those electing to take their common dividend on the shares of Thomson British Holdings Ltd, the sterling equivalent is 2.551p per share.

The year's successes included high oil production levels and record results from our travel interests and the strong and

stable performance of our United Kingdom regional newspapers. A disappointment was the length and cost of the suspension at Times Newspapers.

Important progress is being made in the Group's programme of development. We foresee that during the next five years, and excluding oil, more than £200m will be invested in such projects as the modernisation of our regional newspaper centres, the funding of new opportunities in directory publishing, the development of our travel interests including the acquisition programme of Lunn Poly and the build-up of Britannia Airways' fleet. Our development plans elsewhere in the world are gaining momentum with active investment programmes particularly in the U.S.A.

Current prospects

This year should show a significant increase in sales, but with a deteriorating economic situation and increased oil taxes there is pressure on profitability, which should however remain at satisfactory levels. I expect all sectors of our business to perform comparatively well.

The future

We are determined to continue our policy of developing management resources and encouraging progressive personnel policies. We have continued to emphasise the social responsibility of business, for example by supporting the Government-sponsored Youth Opportunities Scheme, and by fully taking into account environmental issues wherever our activities impinge on them.

Your Company moves into the 1980s from a position of established strength. The 1970s were the years of creating and developing the businesses and our philosophy was set by our founder, Roy Thomson, who was always vitally concerned with the need to build for the future. Building for the future will continue to be our policy for the Eighties.

The major difference between now and the past is that today we have very substantial financial resources to put behind the management team which has been seasoned and experienced by the challenges of the last decade.

We shall build for the future and we shall build good strong businesses which are planned to take your Company into the next century. Our objective remains to become a leading international publishing, communications and information business with strong ancillary interests in leisure and natural resources.

If you would like to obtain International Thomson's full Report and Accounts write either to our head office in Toronto or to our London office, Thomson House, PO Box 4YG, 4 Stratford Place, London W1A 4YG.

Newspapers

Times Newspapers is the publisher of The Times, The Sunday Times, The Times Literary Supplement, The Times Educational Supplement and The Times Higher Education Supplement. It is 85% owned by International Thomson Organisation, and 15% by the Astor family interests.

Times Newspapers has a separate publishing division consisting of three subsidiaries: Selective Market-place, Times Books, and Newspaper Archive Developments specialising respectively in reader offers, the publishing of The Times Atlas and other books, and microfilm records.

Thomson Regional Newspapers is a holding company whose subsidiaries publish regional newspapers in the United Kingdom, act as retail newsagents, provide newspaper consultancy services, and engage in newspaper and general printing. The group publishes fourteen morning and evening titles, one Sunday and forty weekly newspapers from fourteen centres.

The Scotsman and the Western Mail - national morning newspapers of Scotland and Wales respectively and The Belfast Telegraph, the largest newspaper in Northern Ireland, are among the group's publications.

Thomson Withy Grove, a major printing centre in Manchester, is responsible for printing under contract the northern editions of certain national newspapers and for publishing The Sporting Chronicle and its associated weekly racing papers.

Publishing and Information

In the U.K. we operate in three main areas: magazines, data and books.

The Magazines division publishes a range of titles as diverse as the Illustrated London News and the Common Market Law Reports, Family Circle and Living, and trade and technical publications covering farming, medicine, construction and other areas of activity.

The Data division includes Derwent Publications (84% owned) which provides an information service primarily in the field of chemical patents, and Glass's Guide (51% owned) the guide to used car prices.

The Books division includes such well-known imprints as Thomas Nelson, Michael Joseph, Hamish Hamilton, Rainbird and Sphere Books.

We have a number of publishing interests in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Holland, Norway, South Africa and the United States.

Thomson Yellow Pages acts as a sales agent for advertisements in Post Office telephone directories.

Our U.S. interests include Research Publications, Inc. of Woodbridge, Connecticut, who are major micropublishers of records of U.S. and other patents and newspapers and journals of the world; Callaghan and Company, distinguished Chicago legal publishers, who provide research services and have a well-known list of titles and services; and Wadsworth, Inc. of California, who are among the largest U.S. publishers of college textbooks, with offices in Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom.

Holidays and Travel

Thomson Travel is the controlling company of the British travel division and through Thomson Holidays is a major tour operator providing a wide range of package holidays including not only sunshine holidays in Mediterranean resorts but also tours to many European cities as well as to Russia. In addition it has an attractive winter sun and sports programme.

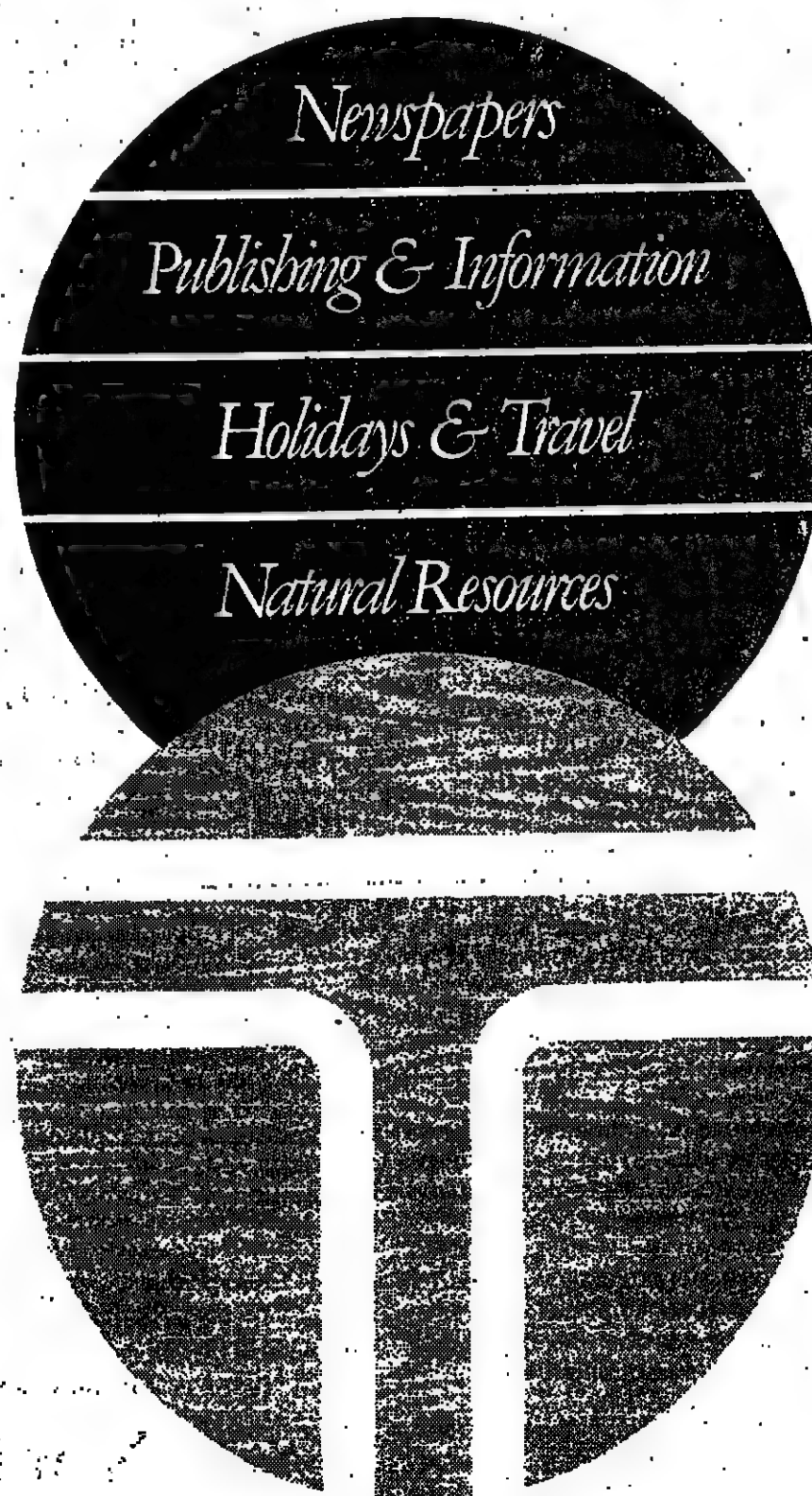
Thomson Travel runs the airline Britannia Airways which currently operates 23 Boeing 737s and carries passengers for Thomson Holidays and other tour firms. Thomson Holidays also operates a number of hotels particularly in Spain and Malta, and is involved in travel retailing through its subsidiary Lunn Poly.

In the U.S. our companies are Thomson Vacations Inc., founded in 1979 in Chicago to offer winter and summer vacations in the Americas; Unitours, Inc. of Los Angeles, California, with its chain of retail travel agencies; and Arthurs Travel, Inc. of Philadelphia.

Natural Resources

Thomson North Sea holds a 20% interest in the Piper and Claymore fields as a member of the Occidental consortium. The two fields together have been independently certified as containing proven, recoverable reserves over field life of one billion barrels. The Occidental consortium with the British National Oil Corporation holds interests in fifth and sixth round licences for North Sea exploration.

Thomson-Monteith, with headquarters in Dallas, Texas, is a partnership engaged in the development of oil and gas properties by acquisition and exploration onshore in the United States.



International Thomson Organisation Ltd.

Head office: Suite 3515 Royal Bank Plaza Toronto Ontario M5J 2K1 Canada

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Dome proposes oil-backed bonds

Mr John P. Gallagher, chairman and chief executive of Dome Petroleum, said that the company's Arctic oil programme would require \$40,000m of financing between now and 1990.

He said the company had approached Western European governments about providing

International

finance and had got a good response, though "nothing concrete" had developed.

The idea has been to have

seven or eight governments in Western Europe put up roughly \$10,000m each, repayable with production up to a million barrels a day from the Arctic, Mr Gallagher said.

The company expects to start moving the oil by 1985 or 1986.

Sanofi bid expected

Trading in Sanofi, the pharmaceutical arm of the Elf Aquitaine group, and CM Industries, an independent pharmaceutical concern, has been suspended on the Paris Bourse pending an announcement, the Paris Stockbrokers' Association said.

Sources close to the companies said it would appear that Sanofi was about to make a takeover bid for CM Industries. No other details were immediately available.

Montedison improves

Montedison, the Italian petrochemical group, reported that group turnover rose by 31 per cent to 3.1 trillion lire in the January-April period, from a year earlier.

In April group turnover rose by 22 per cent to 765,000 lire. The parent company turnover was 1.54 trillion lire in the first four months, up 33 per cent from the previous year. April sales accounted for 391,000 lire.

ANZ Banking ahead

The Consolidated after-tax profit for the half-year to March of the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group is \$453.3m compared to \$449.7m in the same period last year. In addition, the group has reported a profit of \$4.2m of extraordinary profits compared to \$3.7m previously. The interim dividend is raised by 20 per cent to 12c a share. Profits after tax from banking operations alone were up from \$335.5m to \$445.7m. Business conditions are expected to be tougher in the second half of the year.

Seton Trust sells 77 pc of Derritron for £1.9m

By Rosemary Unsworth

Amalgamated Industries, part of Mr Per Hegard's Seton Trust, has disposed of 77 per cent of Derritron for £1.93m. Derritron manufactures and markets electronic equipment.

The 9.2 million shares were sold in the market at 21p, the same as the year's low, but the price rose 1p after the deal was announced yesterday. Amalgamated still holds 1m shares, or about 8 per cent of the company, which it is likely to sell.

Derritron chairman, stockbroker Mr Anthony Rudd, who arranged the placing of the shares with his investment clients, said that the remaining stake would have been taken if it had been available.

The change has removed Derritron's status as a "close" company and Mr Per Hegard resigned from the board. Their first replacement, Mr G. P. Kelly, is a partner of Mr Rudd who said that the board structure would be examined and new appointments made.

Mr Rudd added that on present indications the 1979 results are likely to show reduced profits, but the company should break even, after major exceptional items including research and development costs are written off. In 1978 the group made pretax profits of £703,000 and the board believes that 1980 should show "a significant recovery in profitability". The results are due in July.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and Eastern Dues Investment Trust have agreed to subscribe £700,000 of new capital in Gerald Quinn. Cope and Co, discount brokers and international security dealers. The new money.

Growth rate slows at Reo Stakis

By Peter Wainwright

Pretax profits of Reo Stakis Organisation rose 18 per cent to a record £1.47m for the six months to March 30. Although this rate of growth in profits was smaller than last year, it came from a rise in turnover of only 8 per cent to £31.2m.

In the latest half-year Reo Stakis became the single biggest profit earner. Up went business in hotels and inns from £12.1m to £14.3m, pulling trading profits along from £660,000 to £766,000. But a casino turnover up from a mere £2.5m to £3.5m took profits up from £602,000 to £821,000. However, Stakis got more profits from wines and spirits even though turnover fell.

The interim dividend goes up by 36 per cent to 0.57p gross, from earnings of as much as 193p.

The dividend is said to reduce further the gap between the interim and final payments and the caution implicit here should be taken seriously.

The second half of the financial year is always more important to Reo Stakis than the first, but there is no doubting the caution with which the group views the immediate future.

But it seems well equipped to gain what business there is; the hotels are below the luxury level in the businessmen's area, and it is backed, as always, by Scotch and Newcastle Breweries. The primacy of casinos in earnings is not, however, likely to alter quickly; at the end of March Ladbroke sold the group five provincial casinos, including the one in 17, Stakis now vies with Plesurama as our largest provincial casino operator.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers for industrial production in October, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1975=100).

| | Total | Manufacturing | Construction |
|------|-------|---------------|--------------|
| 1975 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 102.0 |
| 1977 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.0 |
| 1978 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 104.0 |
| 1979 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 |
| 1980 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.0 |
| Jan | 111.4 | 101.8 | 108.9 |
| Feb | 110.2 | 100.5 | 108.9 |
| Mar | 108.9 | 98.1 | 108.9 |
| Apr | 107.7 | 96.5 | 108.9 |
| May | 106.7 | 95.1 | 108.9 |
| Jun | 105.8 | 93.7 | 108.9 |
| Jul | 104.8 | 92.3 | 108.9 |
| Aug | 103.8 | 90.9 | 108.9 |
| Sep | 102.8 | 89.5 | 108.9 |
| Oct | 101.8 | 88.1 | 108.9 |
| Nov | 100.8 | 86.7 | 108.9 |
| Dec | 99.8 | 85.3 | 108.9 |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Jan | 111.4 | 101.8 | 108.9 |
| Feb | 110.2 | 100.5 | 108.9 |
| Mar | 108.9 | 98.1 | 108.9 |
| Apr | 107.7 | 96.5 | 108.9 |
| May | 106.7 | 95.1 | 108.9 |
| Jun | 105.8 | 93.7 | 108.9 |
| Jul | 104.8 | 92.3 | 108.9 |
| Aug | 103.8 | 90.9 | 108.9 |
| Sep | 102.8 | 89.5 | 108.9 |
| Oct | 101.8 | 88.1 | 108.9 |
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| Sep | 102.8 | 89.5 | 108.9 |
| Oct | 101.8 | 88.1 | 108.9 |
| Nov | 100.8 | 86.7 | 108.9 |
| Dec | 99.8 | 85.3 | 108.9 |

Merger talks start at Wormalds, Walker

West Yorkshire-based Wormalds, Walker and Atkinson revealed yesterday that it is "investigating the possibility of a merger" with Joseph Newson and Sons of Batley. Newson is a private woolen textile manufacturer whose trading pattern is complementary to Wormalds. The talks are at a preliminary stage.

Meanwhile, Wormalds reports a pretax loss of £100,000 for the year to end-February, against a loss of £140,000, which was after temporary employment subsidy of £28,000. Turnover was up from £3.18m to £3.88m.

Once again, there is no ordinary payment; none has been paid since 1974. Benefits from rationalization of production will be a significant factor in containing costs in the current year.

Engineering strike

Evered & Co Holdings, the West Midlands-based engineering group, tumbled into a pre-tax loss of £44,000 last year, against 1978's profit of £320,000. Turnover rose from £11.68m to £13.57m.

Cutting the total dividend from 1.45p to 1p gross, the board said that the second half-year's results were hit by the repercussions of the engineering strike. Problems have been compounded in the early months of 1980 by the effects of the steel strike, etc. The board does not expect its recovery plans to result in profits in the first six months of this year.

Sharp downturn at Sears

Sears Roebuck, the United States retailer, reported that first quarter net earnings fell by 60 per cent to \$53m from \$160m a year earlier.

The latest period includes a charge of \$11m for customs duty on television receivers.

Mr Edward R. Telling, chairman, in remarks prepared for delivery to the annual meeting

BankAmerica files issues

BankAmerica Corp filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the proposed public offering of two issues of notes totalling \$250m. The notes will be direct unsecured obligations of the corporation. The notes due in 1983 will not be subject to redemption before maturity. The notes due in 1985 will be redeemable from June 1, 1984, at the option of the corporation in whole or in part at 100 per cent plus accrued interest.

Kaufhof sales increase

Sales of Kaufhof, the West German department store chain, were DM2,500m (£585m) in the first four months of 1980, up 1.7 per cent from a year earlier.

The figures, which did not include Kaufhof's travel business, made the stores "confident" about 1980, although political and economic uncertainties prevented a projection of the year's result, the company said.

Kaufhof also reported that

Nimslo European raising £7m

Nimslo European Holdings (NEH) is raising £7.14m by placing of 2.1m ordinary £1 shares and £3.57m 14 per cent unsecured loan stock, 1980, in units of one share and £1.70 nominal of loan stock at £3.40 per unit.

NEH was formed to unit in a single entity the interests of United Kingdom investors in the manufacturing and marketing rights of the Nimslo System, the three-dimensional photographic system developed by Nimslo Technology Inc. These rights cover Europe, Africa, the Middle East (except Israel), the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and some Caribbean Islands.

SEC chief arrives in London for talks

Mr Harold M. Williams, chairman of the United States Securities & Exchange Commission, is in London this week

Titagur Jute warning on second half

As expected, Titagur Jute Factory Co achieved good results in the first half-year to December 31. On turnover up from £11.93m to £17.31m, a profit, attributable to members, of £3.5m, was made, against a loss of £232,000 for the first half of the preceding year and a loss of £199,000 for the whole of 1978-79. But the board warns that the second-half

figures may not be as profitable as the first, since December 31 there has been a continuous and steep decline in the prices of jute goods.

Land Securities

Summary of Results for the Year ended 31st March 1980

(Subject to final Audit)

| | 1979 | 1980 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total Income | £83,527 | £75,593 |
| Net Income before Taxation | 38,120 | 26,359 |
| Less Taxation | 15,937 | 9,709 |
| Income available for Distribution | 22,183 | 16,650 |
| Dividends per share: | | |
| Interim paid | 2.5p | 1.5p |
| Final now proposed | 5.3p | 5.0p |
| Total for the year | 7.8p | 6.5p |
| Earnings per share - basic | 9.73p | 8.07p |
| - fully diluted | 9.52p | 7.65p |

The aggregate year-end value of the Group's portfolio was £1,202,017,000, consisting of £1,175,628,000 of properties at the amounts at which they were valued by Knight Frank & Rutley at 31st March 1979 on an open market basis, with additions during the current year at cost, but excluding properties sold since that date. Without adjusting for taxation payable if properties were to be sold the consolidated net assets amounted to £883,976,000 on which basis the fully diluted net asset value per share is 371p.

Knight Frank & Rutley valued on an open market basis a fully representative sample of approximately a quarter by value of the portfolio as at 31st March 1980. They reported that in their opinion the values showed an uplift of approximately 25% when compared with the corresponding 1979 values.

Work is in progress on the major project involving Devonshire House and the demolition of King William Street House has commenced prior to the construction of a new air conditioned building which is due to start in the current year. Several new refurbishments have been started during the year.

The Group has purchased the freehold interests in a number of existing holdings and has effected extensions and re-arrangements of head leases and under leases.

During the year the level of rents has improved upon those on which the incremental forecast set out in last year's Report was based.

The full Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year will be despatched to Shareholders shortly. Copies will be available for non-Shareholders on request to:

THE LAND SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London W1X 6BT

'Model' pact in danger as Geneva talks end in deadlock

For long the "model" commodity pact, held up as the international Tin Agreement, has become a victim of disunion, argument and intransigence.

The 44-nation talks in Geneva whose aim was to negotiate a new pact, have ended in deadlock and the International Tin Council is to meet in January next year to extend the current agreement, which is due to expire on June 30, 1981, if further negotiations either fail or cannot be held.

In the meantime, Mr Peter Lai, executive chairman of the Tin Council and president of the failed talks, has the task of convincing producers and consumers to try to reconvene the talks.

His final words on the Geneva meeting were: "This conference has been a failure and we must not disguise that. Positions are still too wide apart for us to close the gaps during the present session."

Mr Lai once again gave the warning that while the tin pact had been a model for other commodities, its collapse would mean "a hope" for tin and tin negotiations towards other commodity pacts and a common fund to finance them.

The tin deadlock comes only some six weeks after the collapse of the International Cocoa Agreement and the outlook for tin's grandiose in tin negotiations is grim indeed.

There have been three principal stumbling blocks in the tin negotiations. One has been the long-standing complaint, made principally by Bolivia, that it is inequitable that producers should be compelled to finance the buffer stock while consumers do so only voluntarily.

Bolivia also complains that the existing Fifth Agreement allows a minority of consumer participants to block progress in the Tin Council and the Bolivian delegate has said that on this ground producers were unwilling to continue with the Fifth Agreement.

The third block to progress has been resentment towards the United States, although complaining delegates did not

actually name America. But there were allegations of time wasting by tabling radical proposals and being inflexible.

This was regarded as referring to an American proposal to prevent "one large consuming nation" from affecting the market through releasing non-commercial stocks of tin.

The Bolivian delegate said that the producers were keen to prevent "one large consuming nation" from affecting the market through releasing non-commercial stocks of tin.

This was a clear reference to the decision of the United States Congress to authorize the sale of 30,000 tonnes of tin from the American stockpile over three years, commencing on July 1 this year with a sale of 500 tonnes.

Commodities

Very late in the negotiations the EEC delegation made a proposal to try to save the talks. This was a suggestion that there should be an initial buffer stock of about 35,000 tonnes financed by direct contributions from both producers and consumers.

Under the Fifth Agreement the producers finance a stock of up to 20,000 tonnes to help to keep market prices within agreed levels by purchases of tin when prices fall and sales when the price is rising.

The EEC proposal envisaged setting up in addition a contingency buffer stock financed from loans raised using stock as security with government guarantees if necessary, when the first stock is exhausted. The second stock could be up to two-thirds of the normal one.

After the conclusion of the talks, the United States trade representative in Geneva issued a statement complaining that American proposals had not been given satisfactory consideration and criticizing the attitude of producers and certain other consumers.

Tin sources in Malaysia said that negotiation of a revised Sixth Agreement now seemed

very unlikely and that the United States adopted a flexible attitude on controls and the size of stock. But the very promise proposals of EEC might save the tin.

In any event, they prolonged deadlock by the best outcome of the existing agreement was surprised at the lily of the United States export controls, which had been a feature of all five agreements.

The Malaysian view that the American proposal for a 70,000-ton stock was far too large, only a reserve of tin to transfer to American stockpile buffer stock.

It was a distinct possibility that the producers group would impose export controls on tin agreement, which would imperil the tin pact.

As to market reaction, breakdown of the talks possible collapse of agreement, much would be expected. The key question was if the ITA ended, the States would pour stock on the market to the price below the floor. This was thought to be

Wallace J

Commodity

New York, May 19 prices were slightly lower than those of the previous day. Dow Jones industrial average closed at 1,000.00, down 1.00 from 1,001.00. Volume 3.5m shares.

Analysts said Morgan's prime rate cut cut out and money market expectations that the Fed market committee might credit restraints at its meeting have already cooled.

Liggett, which on agreed to accept Grand policy's increased bid, to 50, from 40, other price were fractional.

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady after a brief rise. Afternoon: Cash, 35.50-35.75; 3 months, 35.50-35.75; 6 months, 35.50-35.75; 12 months, 35.50-35.75. Settlement, 35.50. Sales, 300 tonnes.

TIN was steady. Afternoon: Cash, 35.50-35.75; 3 months, 35.50-35.75; 6 months, 35.50-35.75; 12 months, 35.50-35.75. Settlement, 35.50. Sales, 300 tonnes.

Sterling Spot and Forward

| | Spot | Forward |
|-------------|------|---------|
| New York | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| London | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Paris | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Frankfurt | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Brussels | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Amsterdam | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Geneva | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Basel | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Zurich | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Vienna | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Budapest | 1.48 | 1.48 |
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| Constanta | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Oradea | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Dejvin | 1.48 | 1.48 |
| Cluj-Napoca | 1.48 | 1.48 |

Stock Exchange Prices

Oils take a tumble

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, May 30. Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



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Manchester Business School

| 1979/80 | | | 1978/79 | | | 1977/78 | | | 1976/77 | | | 1975/76 | | | 1974/75 | | | 1973/74 | | | 1972/73 | | | 1971/72 | | | 1970/71 | | | 1969/70 | | | 1968/69 | | | 1967/68 | | | 1966/67 | | | 1965/66 | | | 1964/65 | | | 1963/64 | | | 1962/63 | | | 1961/62 | | | 1960/61 | | | 1959/60 | | | 1958/59 | | | 1957/58 | | | 1956/57 | | | 1955/56 | | | 1954/55 | | | 1953/54 | | | 1952/53 | | | 1951/52 | | | 1950/51 | | | 1949/50 | | | 1948/49 | | | 1947/48 | | | 1946/47 | | | 1945/46 | | | 1944/45 | | | 1943/44 | | | 1942/43 | | | 1941/42 | | | 1940/41 | | | 1939/40 | | | 1938/39 | | | 1937/38 | | | 1936/37 | | | 1935/36 | | | 1934/35 | | | 1933/34 | | | 1932/33 | | | 1931/32 | | | 1930/31 | | | 1929/30 | | | 1928/29 | | | 1927/28 | | | 1926/27 | | | 1925/26 | | | 1924/25 | | | 1923/24 | | | 1922/23 | | | 1921/22 | | | 1920/21 | | | 1919/20 | | | 1918/19 | | | 1917/18 | | | 1916/17 | | | 1915/16 | | | 1914/15 | | | 1913/14 | | | 1912/13 | | | 1911/12 | | | 1910/11 | | | 1909/10 | | | 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Appointments Vacant also on page 25

GENERAL VACANCIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL SECOND SECRETARY

The Agricultural Research Council invites applications for the post of SECOND SECRETARY which will become vacant at the beginning of 1981. The SECOND SECRETARY is the senior officer assisting the Secretary of the Council (Dr. Ralph Riley FRS) with scientific matters arising from the Council's responsibilities for the planning, management and co-ordination of the work of the Agricultural Research Service, including research commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and for the support of research in the Universities.

Applicants should have a good record of research in agriculture, or a relevant science, and experience in the management of research.

The salary of the post is £18,780 per annum (subject to review), and there is a non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Applications marked 'Personal in Confidence' should reach the Chief Personnel Officer, Agricultural Research Council, 180 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6DT, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 14th June 1980. Interviews will be held in London in July.

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LITERATURE OFFICER

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The Director, Eastern Arts Association, Cambridge, CB2 3UA.

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Closing date: 6th June, 1980.

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For further details, TELEPHONE 01-851 7474.

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Association of British Adoption and Fostering Agencies/Adoption Resource Exchange EXPERIENCED FUND RAISER

ABAF and ARE, both registered charities, are amalgamating later this year and seek a Full or Part-time Experienced Fund Raiser. Salary or fees negotiable. Write (enclosing C.V.) or telephone for informal discussion: Tony Hall, 11 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ. (01-407 8800).

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APPOINTMENT OF BURSAR

Harvard Hall, a small charitable foundation, is seeking a Bursar to manage its financial affairs. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day management of the foundation's affairs, and will report to the Chairman. The salary is £15,000-£18,000 p.a. plus benefits. For further details, please apply to: The Chairman, Harvard Hall, 11 Southwark Street, London SE1 1RQ. (01-407 8800).

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

EXHIBITION DESIGNER

To be responsible to the Keeper for the display of the permanent collections and the mounting of up to eight special exhibitions per year. Candidates should have broad experience in the field of design and display and experience of museum work. Salary on the scale £4,402-£7,419 (under review).

Applications (one copy only) giving the names of three persons to whom reference may be made should be lodged not later than 31st May 1980, with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 0603 56181 extension 2126), from whom further particulars may be obtained. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can be immediately approached.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

LECTURESHIP IN CONTROL ENGINEERING

Applications invited for above post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of control engineering. The salary is £25,000-£30,000 p.a. plus benefits. For further details, please apply to: The Director, Eastern Arts Association, Cambridge, CB2 3UA.

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